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THE LIBERATOR IS PUBLISHED WEEKLY

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Was Lloyd Garrison, Editor.

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AGENTS. MAINE.

Nathan Winslow, Portland SEW-BAMPSHILE. chair P. Rogers, Plymouth. TERNOST.

less Beneut, Woodstock. WASSACHUSETTS.

Wewbarsport, Wm. Henderson, Hanover Mansaeld, I. M. Wilder, I. Groton, Wm. Carruthers, Amesbury Isaac Austin, Nantucket, Enoch Perkins, Newton, Elias Richards, Weymouth, Thos. J. Baker, Worcester, Wm. C. Stone, Watertown Jewstt, Salem, Jewstt, Salem, Hannood, Dudley, Edw. Mansfield, Osterville

REODE ISLAND. Wie Adams, Pawincket. CONNECTICUT

Goo W Bearon Branklyn, Thos. Kinne, Jr. Norwich. R. G. Williams, N. Y. City,
Heart Wills.
Heart Wills.
Gas. S. Moron, Albany,
Jas. C. Fuller, Skaneateles. NEW YORK.

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one Potter, Cape Hayte.

#### ANTI-SLAVERY.

[From the Emancipator.] OFFICERS OF THE AMERICAN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY. Elected May, 1838. PRESIDENT.

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Samuel M. Gayley.
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J. P. Cleveland,
Arthur L. Porter,
William Kirkland,
James B. Whitcomb, M reus Harrison, Charles Hastings. Wisconsin.

THE LETTERS.

Which were read by the Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements, at the late Anniversary of the American Aut. Stavery Society.

D. S. Holliston.

Extract of a letter from Rev. Edward Beecher, Pres-dent of Illinois College :

'ILLINOIS COLLEGE, ) \*March 11th, 1858. )

\*March 11th, 1858. )

the college will allow me to visit the East this fing.

Should it seem my duty, on general materialisms, to make the journey. I shall find great material material material material and the meeting of the American alloSirvey Sacrety, and doing all in my power to probe is interest, and to promote the holy cause in which is uncared. ' March 11th, 1838.

the Spirit of the Lord be with you at your meeting, and may be at once arouse this nation a ser lethargy on this momentous subject, and give meet trainph to this glorious cause. 'I am yours, affectionately,
'E. Berchen.'

Letter from F. Julius LeMoyne, M. D., Washington Pa., President of the Pennsylvania State Anti-Sla-To Sastate.

WASHINGTON, PA., Feb. 27th, 1838. WASHINGTON, PA., Feb. 27th, 1600.
Due Sir,—Your letter containing the request of the reconve Commune, of which you are Chairman, that had participate in the anniversary of the American and Street's Society, to be held in New York, on the

day next, is before me.

As next, is before me.

a giving the request due consideration, I am

bet, with reductance, however, to decline your

within Duly sensible of the honor conferred

a selection, and aware of the duty which rests

ach advocate of the cause of God and the slave,

is great sucrifices to meet the responsibilities

are involved in the present crisis of the reforma
yet cannot see that it would be consistent with

responsibilities, which surround me, to meet you

goeasion.

e scleanity of our position seems to me to be inage every day. We stand as it were between the
and the dead—betwixt an offended and insulted
and a zuilty (and unless we soon repent) a devoted
branch and by the bound of the bound and prayerful—how zeulous and self-sacwe uncht and must be—laboring as if every
brended upon one getting and a prayerful—



VOL. VIII.

OUR COUNTRY IS THE WORLD, OUR COUNTRYMEN ARE ALL MANKIND.

MO. 22.

BOSTON, MASSACEUSETTS.

present Holiday, which will be had in everlasting re- that men in the possession of political power ce, when liberty will be proclaimed throughout are such warm advocates for the continuance all the land, and unto all the inhabitants thereof.

Your friend, &c.,

F. Julies Le Moyne.

Lewis Tappan,
'Chairman Com. A. A. S. Society.

Lewis Tappan, Esq., New York.

WASHINGTON, April 7th, 1838. WASHINGTON, April 7th, 1838.

Dear Sir.—I have duly received your letter of the 29th of last month, communicating to me the invitation of the Committee of Arrangements of the American Anti-Slavery Society, of my attendance at their fifth

anniversary on the 5th of next month at New York.

I feel myself honored by this invitation, and however the operations of my own judgment have brought me to conclusions, with regard to the expediency of certain sincere respect for their intentions, and welcome in the purposes of their association the most efficient means prepared by Providence for the preservation of the freem of our country from the contamination of slavery "My public duties will detain me here probably through the whole month of May. During the session of Congress, I do not hold myself at liberty to absent myself voluntarily from the service of the House, a single day : Such is my estimate of the representativ single day: Such is my estimate of the representative duty, confirmed by a positive rule of the House itself, not the less obligatory for being little observed. It will not, therefore, he in my power to attend the meeting of the American Anti-Slavery Society upon their anniversary, but my best wishes will be with them, that their sary, but inv best wisnes will be with frem, that their institution may be blessed with the smile and approbation of Heaven for the promotion of the general cause of human liberty, and for the extermination from the face of the earth of the doctrine fit to have issued from the head of Caligula, or the heart of Nero, that bondage is the appropriate corner-stone to the temple of freedom.
'1 am, very respectfully, dear Sir,
'your friend and servant,

(signed) | JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

SPEECH OF DR. J. M'CUNE SMITH.

A COLORED YOUNG MAN, Delivered at the late annual meeting of the American Anti-Slavery Society.

Dr. Smith said-

devoted and efficient coadjutors. the first Convention elected by the French peo- not cease until the last fetter shall fall from the ple, immediately abolished slavery in two French Colonies: and in the present, the passing of the British reform Bill, has rapidly been followed by the abolition of British West Indian slavery. France, indeed, set the first, the most glorious and most instructive example. Sir, what are the means by which they hope It was the most glorious example, because lib- to obtain so glorious a result? The means are other incentive to labor than the cartwhip, was to liberate their slaves. to-day raised to the dignity and privileges of a

This example has proved most instructive for when France again bent her neck to the iron voke of a ruthless tyrant, and suffered her sons to be slaughtered at the altar of ambitious liberated showed themselves worthy of their freedom: for, against the veterans of Europe's conqueror, against an armament sent out by the empire which overwhelmed Napoleon amidst the loathing and scorn of a neighboring republic, and the cold and bitter neglect of all nations, they have maintained their freedom, until now, when generous and consistent France, inspired with the genius of modern abolitionism, acknowledging the independence of Hayti, of a community of freedmen to rank among the nations of the earth. And although she (France) ciation, by the way, which almost owes its ex-istence to the remonstrances of the Glasgow their battles o'er again.'

of slavery-yet the resolution passed, and the next session will probably witness a still more glorious movement in favor of abolition. Sir, this transaction is one of the most cheering that has occurred in the history of abolitionism. For we here find a legislative body, without any recurrence to the primary assemblies of the people, without being urged by petitions or bound by pledges, without being incited by the tales attendance at their fifth of horror that always accompany slavery,-for it is a remarkable fact that the slaves of Catholics are better fed and better treated than those of Protestants: I say we find a legislative body without any of the ordinary inducements, at the measures deeply interesting to the Union, and anxiously without any of the ordinary inducements, at the favored by them, different from theirs, I entertain a first discussion of the subject, not only adopting the measure proposed by the most sanguine of the abolitionists, but actually desirous of advancing still further. This was a manifesta-tion of principle, at which we may blush as Americans, but rejoice as men: and unwilling as I am to utter any remark or draw any comparison reflecting even the slightest discredit on "My own, my native land."

yet there is something in the facts, which, however humbling, may yet prove instructive. The very year that wi'nessed in our Hall of Representatives, the appalling spectacle of a venerable man, hooted and howled at when he sought even the right to petition in behalf of the slave, the same year beheld the legislature of King-ridden, priest-ridden, and as some say, infidel France, cheering on an abolitionist in his measures for emancipation.

Mr. President, if we next turn our eyes toward Great Britain, on whose dominions the sun never sets, whilst they extend through every clime, we find her the neighbor of almost every nation, and therefore capable of influencing all and this influence is regulated by those sound principles for which she is so justly distinguish-Mr. President. Ladies and Gentlemen: - I ed. which are her shelter in the hour of danger. rise to offer a resolution, expressive of our high and her glory in the day of prosperity. Sound satisfaction in the noble efforts of the abolition- as these principles are on all other questions ists of Great Britain and France, who, although they are pre-eminently so on that question which they are separated from us by the width of an we are this day met to forward. For if, unwitocean, and by distinct political institutions, are tingly, the British people became deeply imbrued nevertheless united with us in sentiment and in the blood-guiltiness of slavery and the slave exertion in the sacred cause of immediate and trade, yet as soon as they became aware of the universal emancipation: and, sir, whether we enormity of the crime, and possessed the power look at their position amongst the nations of the to remove it, they made signal and instantaneous earth, the principles by which they seem actu- atonement, by the immediate emancipation of ated, or the measures which, in this cause, they their 800,000 slaves. And this great movement have adopted, we have abundant reason to re- was distinguished by none of the bitterness of a joice, and cannot but be thankful to Him who political contest, none of the selfishness of a pohath raised up for us, in our time of need, such litical victory. And when the battle was over woted and efficient coadjutors.

With these two nations we are connected by it—the dissenters of England and Scotland ties of the closest amity, and enjoy greater re-ciprocal influence than with any others upon men and the wail of women held in slavery by To these nations, our struggle for other nations. They heard these sounds, and independence gave the first impulse to the path of liberty, which, if they have trod with slower, cently been surred still glow within them, and they have trod with more consistent steps than expand their benevolence beyond the limits of a we: for every step they have advanced, each single empire: they felt the force of that sentimeasure they have gained, has been an advan- ment uttered nearly a thousand years ago by tage not only to themselves, but to all who are an African slave, Homo sum humani nil aliendependant on them. And whenever the peo-ple of Great Britain or of France have obtained was the world, their countrymen mankind, and any portion of civil liberty, their first exercise were urged by motives that they could not resist of it has been to extend the precious boon to to make the attempt to disenthral all their countries fellow-subjects, held in the galling chains trymen: and they bound themselves by solemn of West Indian Slavery. In the last century, compact, to begin a moral agitation that shall

erty was conferred without stint or restriction, simple, but with God's blessing, they will prove without any lengthened delay to sicken hope, efficient. With the Bible in their hands, and or purgatorial state to blast expectation; it was its precepts for their guide, they are determined sudden and entire; the man who until yester- calmly, but earnestly and incessantly, to remonday had toiled in the field, and had known no strate with all slaveholders, and to be seech them

Their first effort was directed against slavery to-day raised to the dignity and privileges of a citizen of the republic; the woman who until yesterday had sobbed over her youngling, and besought the grave to snatch it from the horror of existence, to-day held it towards the skies and shrieked. He is free! be sent from the great body of christians of that empire, imploring the christians of these United States to abolish American slavery. Some of those remoustrances we have already received. despotism, the men whom she had so suddenly And although, at the present time, their efforts are devoted to another and more appropriate bject, the entire abolition of the last slavery, which yet lingers in their colonies under the name of apprenticeship, yet as soon as they have abolished the apprenticeship system —and they will do so, even if it be but one hour sooner than its appointed expiration, yet they will obtain that hour, in order that the principles of immediate emancipation may, in their colonies, vanquish the chicanery of slavery in its or acknowledging the independence of rayth, these, various in the chicarlety of stately in the completes the triumph which revolutionary very metamorphosis—then, sir, with the renewed France began. France, then, has been the first zeal, the additional experience, and the force of to grant immediate and entire emancipation, and the first to acknowledge the right and capacity give them, they will bring all their energies to bear upon slavery as it exists in these states.

We may rejoice then, sir, in the present efstill holds 260,000 slaves in some of her depen- forts of the British abolitionists, on account of dencies, yet recent movements, nearly akin to the principle for which they are made. It is a struggle for immediate instead of gradual emaneration. At the session of 1837, M. Passy gave notice to the French Chamber of Depution, and must, therefore, merit the sympators of the good wishes and the co-operation of gave notice to the French Chamber of Deputies, that he would, in the ensuing session, bring forward and take occasion to discuss the question of the emancipation of those slaves. The proof which they give to the world of the proof which they give to the world of the proof which they give to the world of the proof which they give to the world of the When the next session arrived, that gentleman superiority, nay the necessity of immediate, inin the fulfilmen of his promise brought forward stead of gradual emancipation. Should the apa resolution to the effect, that the children of prenticeship, which works so badly, be permitted slaves born after the promulgation of an act for to continue until 1840, the evils which have re-the purpose, should be free. After an able and sulted, and the insurrections which might arise interesting debate, which involved the whole from it, would be, to the slaveholder, an arguquestion of slavery, not only was this resolution ment against emancipation in any form, and to destron of slavery, not only was this resolution adopted, but the Deputies seemed very desirous that the gentlemen should go still further, and propose a measure that might strike nearer to the root of the evil. M. Passy is the Vice President of the French Abolition Society, an association, by the way which already associated association, by the way which already associated association of the strike in the properties of the strike in the strike i

Emancipation Society; and who can imagine the joy of his heart, when, in presenting the resolution to the Legislature, doubtful whether they would even discussion, not only adopting his motion, but discussion, not only adopting his motion, but actually desirous to go beyond it! There was some opposition certainly, and this as that context where it nor the mind, and invigorates it for other and more difficult undertakings. One moral victory gained, some opposition certainly, and this as that the mind, and invigorates it for other and more difficult undertakings. One moral victory gained,

Anti-Slavery Society for gradual emancipation was formed; from this, sprung the society for immediate emancipation; this, as it was thought, ple of the North will follow of course. Sir, it immediate and universal emancipation was the Society, their views, we cannot doubt that their present rights—but they omitted to extend the same to efforts will be attended with similar effects. Indeed, sir, their present exertions have not only increased the zeal of the abolitionists, but they liberty would as a matter of course be given to have added new and invaluable auxiliaries to these unfortunate londmen. Sir, we now bethe church of England have at length discover- a still more radical anti-slavery movement. Let ed that the advocacy of the cause of God's suf- us then, sir, thoroughly do the work. Let us order. Men of every rank and of every sect are and then may we call upon the South to follow of creeds, in their common anxiety to disenthral whole moral and intellectual power of the North the slave; and the great principle from which be brought to bear upon the South, it must acpanity, and covered with the mantle of charity, to manifest their common love towards the toward the abolition of southern slavery, will be nimated by the principle which now unites it, privileges of citizens of the republic and in the exercise of the same, will devote its entire energies to the emancipation of our slaves. And the christians of Great Britain will call upon those of these states in one long and loud nd incessant series of remonstrances, entreating

hem to follow the British example. the usages of nations in past and at the present time. In our own time, one government has freely remonstrated with another on the destruction of the African slave trade: why, then, may not one people—who are the source of all governmental power—remonstrate with another for the abolition of slavery? The people of these anctioned by common usage and our own pracce, but British interference in our slave quesn has actually been solicited, and solicited too been written about him by all the good and the great of our land, who are at this moment receiving pecuniary assistance from a few of the British people for the abolition of American slavery by means of colonization. Can the good and the great complain, the state of the stat nen, if other British subjects, once solicited by the same agent, see fit to strive for the self-same

which are independent of mere human laws imous forms of political government, but no difof that committee, for whose character I entererence in clime, no diversity in form of political
treed, can break the links which make them
ellow citizens in Christ, or free them from obedience to the precepts of the Saviour. One of these
treepts is, that they may rebuke one another
encepts is, that they may rebuke one another clove; and another is, that they may exhort business of this assembly to decide whether I shall, or shall not, publish a newspaper in this recepts and obedient to them, the christians of city. The gentlemen have, as the lawyers say, nd marked their every movement, I may state

first consecrated their own soil to liberty—so and feel, and can never forget; but I can and that 'slaves cannot breathe' thereon. They do freely forgive those who have done it.

'But if by a compromise be meant, that I some opposition certainly, and this as usual raises the mind to an entinence whence it pertaken on a day of jubilee, which will overshadow our states of this people, both bond and free, and there seems to be between ministry and slavery, it with new energies for the struggle. The

PRIDAY, JUNE 1, 1838. British slave trade being abolished, the British ty is pursuing the great general object of the being obtained in the British colonies, their (the abolitionists') views grew larger, their benevo-lence embraced the globe, and the society for necessity of forming an American Anti-Slavery Our ancestors-for they were mine result—and since, in this manner, each step advanced has increased their zeal and enlarged precious boon of republican liberty—of equaltheir ranks. The flame of abolitionism is no kold the consequences of that omission. Let longer confined to the dissenters of Great British it has even penetrated within the walls of else we will entail on the present generation, or the church established by law; and bishops of those who may come after us, the necessity of fering poor, is not inconsistent with apostolic begin at home. Let us first purify our own soil. gathering around the standard of abolition, and the example. An eloquent gentleman who adthey forget the rancor of party, and the clashing dressed you this morning observed, that if the his anxiety grows—that of loving all men—is. complish the abolition of slavery. Sir, the imperceptibly to themselves, diffusing its healinfluence over the hostile parties for once and intellectual power whilst there is slavery in mited; dissenter and churchman, protestant and the North-for semi-emancipation is slavery papist, standing on the broad platform of hu- still-and it is my firm belief, a belief which springs from the deepest and strongest convicare beginning to love one another whilst united tion, that that which will tell most, and do most rushed and bleeding slave. And when the ap- the sight of freed colored men, elevated in these prenticeship is abolished, this mass of mind, northern white communities to the dignities and

> From the Philanthropist. MR. LOVEJOY'S SPEECH Delivered at a great meeting of the citizens of Alton, a few days before his death.

them to follow the British example.

Sir, I admire this method of remonstrance. Judging from those we have already received, they seem to be of the right tone, and calculated to effect much good. I deem the method of remonstrance right, because it is warranted by the usages of nations in past and at the present time. In our own time, one government has full report of this request, timediately after the meating.

United States, at least that very large and respectable portion of them which constitute the American Temperance Society, have remonstrated with the British people on the sin of intemperance: have not the people of Britain an equal right to remonstrate with us on the equally heinous sin of slavery? But, sir, not only has remonstrance, in other words, moral interference, been sanctioned by common usage and our own practions. The Committee appointed to prepare a set of compromise-resolutions as they were called, performed their task in such a way as to concede every thing to the liberty of the press, of which at this crisis he was the appointed sentinel. We give what follows in the language of Dr. Beecher. The speech of Mr. Lovejoy is, with one or two exceptions, a model of eloquence; we never read one that affected as more deeply; it deserves to be printed in letters of gold. We cannot but think, that if it were circulated every where throughout the nation, it would do more to win respect and adout the nation, it would do more to win respect and ad-miration for Mr. Lovejoy's character, than all that has

SPEECH.

'I feel, Mr. Chairman, that this is the most object by remonstrating with the slaveholder on solemn moment of my life. I feel, I trust, in the justice, safety and expediency of immediate some measure, the responsibilities which at this hour I sustain to these my fellow-citizens, to the But, Sir, common usage may be wrong, the church of which I am a minister, to my country and to God. And let me beg of you, before I may be wrong in sanctioning national interfer proceed farther, to construe nothing I shall say nay be wrong in sanctioning national interest as the proceed fartner, to construct nothing I shall say as being disrespectful to this assembly; I have no such feeling—far from it; and if I do not act or speak according to their wishes at all times, sage, or the sanction of initial resolutions. Christians are governed by the laws it is because I cannot conscientiously do it. It is proper I should state the whole matter as I which are independent of mere human laws im-losed by human communities; the citizens of the Church Catholic of the Redeemer may be the Church Catholic of the Redeemer may be pread through many climes, and subject to va- der is, how the Hon. gentleman,\* the chairman of that committee, for whose character I enter-. Mr. Chairman, I do not admit that it is the

precepts and obedient to them, the christians of city. The gentlemen have, as the lawyers say, Britain have a right to call upon the christians of these United States to desist from the sin of I know that I have the right freely to speak and I know that I have the right treety to speak and laveholding. I have thus, sir, imperfectly laid publish my sentiments, subject only to the laws of the land for the abuse of that right. This is the noble efforts of the Abolitionists of France of the land for the abuse of that right. This right was given me by my Maker, and is solution. nd Great Britain. Of the latter, after five emply guarantied to me by the Constitution of the rears' residence among them, during all which ears' residence among them, during all which me I was favored with a seat in their councils. I wish to know of you is, whether you will prond marked their every movement, I may state as my deliberate conviction that they are act as my deliberate conviction that they are tuated in this cause by the purest benevolence, and the most sound discretion. And it is my the measures proposed by them, are spoken of the measures proposed by them, are spoken of the measures proposed by them, are spoken of the measures proposed by them. and the most sound discretion. And this my firm belief that could their hearts be laid bare to the inspection of any southern slaveholder, he would find nothing there but christian love toward the master himself, as well as toward his whether the law shall be enforced, or whether the mob shill be allowed, as they now do, to Mr. President, the resolution which I hold in continue to trample it under their feet, by vio-Mr. President, the resolution which I had be continue to trample it under their reet, by visually hand, states that we not only rejoice in the lating with impunity the rights of an innocent individual. Mr. Chairman, what have I to pledge them our co-operation in the cause. Sir, order to co-operate with them, we must not have so greatly injured me; if to pray for their only acknowledge their principles, we must also adopt their practice. If we look at the British example, we find that in their pursuit of the Universal, they omit no one of the particulars of which that universal is made up. Their abolitionism is thorough. It began at home. They ionism is thorough. It began at home. They shamefully, wickedly outraged; this I know,

next purified their colonies from the stain of slavery. Their principles now compel them, be should case from doing that which duty revery. Their principles now compel them, before they can call upon other sovereign people for immediate emancipation, first to practise immediate emancipation themselves by abolishing the apprenticeship. Mr. President, are there no apprentices around you? Are there no apprentices around you? Are there no true the for one year or six years, but for a time not year of six years, but for a time not year defined sentitured throughout this and other they are they ask for more than I can yet defined, scattered throughout this and other states in which abolitionism almost reigns? than I dare give. Reference is made to the How then can we co-operate with Great Britain [act, that I offered, a few days since, to yield up how then can we co-operate with Great Britain how can we emulate her example, unless we the editorship of the 'Observer' into other hands. This is true, I did so; because it was states, before we send our remonstrances to other sovereign states? Or, how can we call up-

They declined accepting my offer, however, and since then we have heard from the friends and supporters of the paper in all parts of the state. There was but one sentiment amongthem, and this was, that the paper could be sus-tained in no other hands than mine. It is also a very different question, whether I shall voluntarily, or at the request of friends, yield up my post, or whether I shall forsake it at the demand of a mob. The former I am at all times ready to do, when circumstances seem to require it, as I will never put my personal wishes or interests in competition with the cause of that Master whose minister I am; but the latter, be assured, I NEVER WILL DO. God in his providence, so say all my brethren, and so I think-has devolved upon me the responsibility of maintaining my ground here; and, Mr. Chairman, I am determined to do it. A voice comes to me from Maine, from Massachusetts, from Connecticut, from New York, from Pennsylvania; yea from Kentucky, from Mississippi, from Missouri, calling upon me in the name all that is dear to heaven or earth, to stand fast; and by the help of God, I WILL STAND. I know I am but one, and you are many. My strength would avail but little against you all: you can crush me if you will, but I shall die at my post, should I flee from Alton? Is not this a free state? When assailed by a mob in St. Louis, I came here as to the home of freedom and of the laws. The mob have pursued me here, and why should I retreat again? Where can I be safe if not here? Have I not a right to claim the protection of the laws? and what more can have in any other place? Sir, the very act of retreating will embolden the mob to follow me wherever I go. No. Sir, there is no way to escape the mob, but to abandon the path of duty, and that, God helping me, I will never

'It has been said here, that my hand is against every man, and every man's hand against me. The last part of the declaration is too painfully true. I do indeed find almost evhand lifted against me, but against whom in this place has my hand been raised? lap-peal to every individual present; whom of you have I injured? whose character have I traduced? whose family have I molested? whose bu-siness have I meddled with? If any, let him rise here and testify against me. - No one

answers.
 And do not your resolutions say that you find nothing against my private or personal character? And does any one believe that if there was any thing to be found, it would not be found and brought forth? If in any thing I have offended against the law, I am not so popular in this community as that it would be difficult to convict me. You have courts and judges, and juries; they find nothing against me, and now you have come together for the purpose of driving out a confessedly innocent man, for no cause but that he dares to think and speak as his conscience and his God dictate. Will conduct like this stand the scrutiny of your country. of posterity, above all, of the Judgment Day? For remember, the Judge of that day is no re-

specter of persons.
 'Pause, I beseech you, and reflect. The present excitement will soon be over; the voice of conscience will at last be heard; and in some season of honest thought, even in this world, as you review the scenes of this hour, you will be compelled to say, 'he was righthe was right.'

But you have been exhorted to be lement and compassionate, and in driving me away, to affix no unnecessary disgrace upon me. Sir, I reject all such compassion. You cannot disgrace Scandal, falsehood and calumny have already done their worst. My shoulders have borne the burden till it sits easy upon them. You may hang me up as the mob hung up the ndividuals at Vicksburg: you may burn me at the stake as they did McIntosh at St. Louis: you may tar and feather me, or throw me into the Mississippi, as you have often threatened to do; but you cannot disgrace me. I, and I alone can disgrace myself, and the deepest of all disgrace would be, at a time like this, to deny my Master by forsaking his cause. He died for me, and I were most unworthy to bear his name, should I refuse, if need be, to die for him.

'Again, you have been told that I have a family who are dependent on me, and this has been given as a reason why I should be driven off as gently as possible. It is true, Mr. Chairman, I am a husband and a father, and this it is that adds the bitterest ingredient to the cup of sorrow I am called to drink. I am made to feel the wisdom of the Apostle's advice, 'it is better not to marry.' I know, Sir, that in this contest, I stake not my life only, but that of others also. I do not expect my wife will ever recover from the shock received at the awful scenes through which she was called to pass at St. Charles. And how was it the other night on my return to my home? found her driven into the garret through fear of the mob, who were prowling round my house. And scarcely had I entered the house, ere my windows were broken by the brick-bats of the mob, and she so alarmed as rendered it impossible for her to sleep or rest that night. I am hunted as a partridge on the mountain. I am pursued as a felon through your streets; to the guardian power of the law I look in vain for that protection against violence, which even the vilest criminal may enjoy. Yet think not that I am unhappy. Think not that I regret the choice that I have made. While all around me is violence and tumult, all is peace within. An approving conscience and the rewarding smile of God, are a full recompense for all that I forego, and all that I endure. Yes, Sir, I enjoy a peace which nothing can destroy. I sleep sweetly and undisturbed, except when awaken-

ed by the brick-bats of the mob.

'No, sir, I am not unhappy; I have counted the cost, and stand prepared freely to offer up my all in the service of God. Yes, sir, I am fully aware of all the sacrifice I make, in here pledging myself to continue this contest to the (Forgive these tears; I had not intended to shed them, and they flow not for myself but for others.) But I am commanded to forsake father and mother, and wife and children, for Jesus' sake, and as his professed disciple, I stand pledged to do it. The time for fulfilling this pledge in my case, it seems to me, has come. Sir, I dare not flee away from Alton: should I attempt it, I should feel that the angel of the Lord with his flaming sword was pursuing me wherever I went. It is because I fear God, that I am not afraid of all those who oppose me in this city. No, sir, the contest has commen-ted here, and here it must be finished. Before God and you all, I here pledge myself to con-inue it, if need be, till death; and if I fall, my rave shall be made in Alton."

With reference to this manly and affecting speechwhich never was surpassed in the 'times that tried nen's souls' by any effort of James Otis, or Samuel Adams, or Patrick Henry - President Beecher re-

'I have been affected often times with the nower of intellect and eloquence, but never was I so overcome as at this hour. He made no display-there was no rhetorical decoration to violence of action. All was native truth, and deep, pure and tender feeling. Many a hard face did I see, wet with tears, as he struck the cords of feeling, to which God made the soul to respond. Even his bitter enemies wept; as for me, I could not endure it. I laid down my head, and gave way to my feelings without con-trol. When he had closed, I could not doubt that the whole audience was convinced that he was right, and that if the authors of the report would have said so, and exhorted to defend him, it would have carried the whole sudience with electric power.'

## VOICE OF THE PRESS.

ANOTHER OUTRAGE.

The 'gentlemen of property and standing' in Philadelphia have succeeded in reducing the character of that city to the level of some of her neighboring cities, by the destruction of the Pennsylvania Hall, under the eyes of the civil authority, and if not with their connivance, certainly without any efficient attempts on their If we could persuade ourpart to prevent it. believe, that the spirit which has excited, and attempted indirectly to justify, the riots which have disgraced several of our cities within the last five years, was the prevalent one of the country, we should, indeed, consider the days of free institutions, in this land, as nearly For, it is very certain, from the evnumbered. idence of all history, and from the very nature of the case itself, that, when existing institutions fail to protect the people in their persons and properties, they will resort to others, which cure that grand object of all political organization. If though retaining the name of liberty, the spirit be extinct; if the form of free government be made but the cloak of tyranny; the desire will not long continue, to retain that which has failed to accomplish the object of its institution. If the definition given by the Reverend Hubbard Winslow, in his thanksgiving sermon, is to prevail, that 'republican liberty to do that which the prevailing voice of the brotherhood will allow and protect,' and if 'the brotherhood' are to be exhorted and instructed to 'allow and protect' only such things as conform to their views of expediency, then is Russian despotism, or almost any other despotism, preferable to 'republican liberty.' The very verst despotism that can be imagined, is the despotism of anarchy-the despotism of a lawmob; and where this long prevails, people will enlist themselves under the banner of leader who holds out a fair prospect of releasing them from it, however arbitrary or tyrannical his character may be.

But we are not yet prepared to believe that the spirit, which has thus manifested itself in the cities, is the prevailing one of the country. On the contrary, we have found it shrinking under the withering rebuke, which it has received from the less contaminated portions of the community, whenever it has been manifested in such outrageous acts. Thus, in Boston, where a few inoffensive women were mobbed, when peaceably, quietly, and unostentatiously assembled for a legal and constitutional purpose, the rebake following that act has produced such a change, that large meetings of all classes of citizens are now allowed to meet and discuss the same question in the most public manner possible, and even the hall of legislation is thrown open to them for that purpose. In Utica, too, where a convention was broken up and driven from the city, some of the most prominent citizens taking part in the act, such a reaction has taken place, that those, who were sustained by the popular voice, in riding, roughshod, over the rights of their fellow citizens, now find themselves in a meagre and contemptible minority. So, too, it is in other places, and so, we firmly believe, it will soon be in Philadel-phia. The 'City of Brotherly Love' will not content long to remain in her present disgraced and humbled condition. She will not satisfied to continue a hissing and a by-word throughout the land-a mark for the moral fin ger of the whole community to be pointed at.

In the mean time, the friends of liberty and of free discussion have a solemn duty to per-Let them sustain the proprietors of the hall in enforcing their claim for the destruction of their property, and let them forthwith take measures for raising a new hall, Phoenix-like, on the ruins of the last, before its ashes are yet cold-a hall, like that, sacred to the principles of liberty, and sacred to a 'free discussi questions, not of an immoral tendency.'- Mass.

## PHILADELPHIA RIOT.

Since our last, a riot of a most infamous character has occurred in Philadelphia, which resulted in the wanton, unresisted, and deliberate destruction by a mob of a large and expensive public building, erected for public lectures and free The papers say that of the many thousands, who crowded in the vicinity to witness the conflagration of this beautiful edifice, the larger part were 'respectable and well dressed persons, who evidently looked on with approbation.' Can it be so? Has human nature sunk so low? Are all the great moral distinctions so obliterated in our minds, that we can perceive no longer a difference between order and anarchy, between justice and injustice, be tween liberty and licentiousness, between hu-manity and cruelty? Are all generous and just affections so paralyzed within us; have avarice and tyranny so fixed their gangrene in our souls, that all sentiment of liberty and honor has become extinct within us? Has divine Providence, in its awful and just retribution, scaled the fate of our Republic, once the glittering pole-star of the friends of liberty throughout the world: so that a moral desolation, as blighting as the Simoon of the African desert, has come over us; and human passions, defying all the restraints of government of reason of religion, are suffered to run riot like devils incarnate; and the terrific scenes of the French Revolution are to be acted over in our young com Do not men see, where mob violence munity? is suffered to prevail, all law is at an end; and no man's property, or house, or person, or life, is secure a moment.

But it is our province only to give facts-yet it seems as though our pen would drop from our hands while we trace these facts. The glare of this conflagration flashes before our disurbed vision, as though the flames of Hell itself had burst up through the earth-for where else indeed could such fires have been kindled?

The Hall was dedicated to free discussion, excluding only subjects of an immoral character. The Hall was dedicated to 'VIRTUE, LIBERTY, and INDEPENDENCE.' The sole objects of the particular meetings holden in it on this occasion were the discussion of the great principles of civil and universal liberty, and of universal justice and love. This was not to be tolerated, and yet this was the whole of the offence. Yet in a country calling itself the only free cour try in the world, the rights of speech and the press are to be trampled under foot, and the cause of freedom shall not even be discussed.

It is said that when the roof of this noble temple of liberty fell in, there was a universal shout Strange that such a shout in such f triumph. ould not at once have called the spirits of Franklin and Rush from their graves. of the public buildings and squares in this beautiful city, are adorned with the statues of these noble sons of liberty, these friends of universal humanity. Let the next efforts of the Philadelphians be to melt down these statues, which eretofore they have pointed at with pride; and let them replace them at once with the appropriate statues of Nero, Caligula, Danton and Robespierre.

We understand that the afterpiece intended to follow the first performance was an attempt asylum for orphan colored to set fire to the children. Good Heavens! has all humanity fled the earth? Why had not these true say. ages, these 'respectable and well dressed nibals, have brought these miserable children into their State House yard; and having transfixed them with pine splinters, have burnt then in the true Indian style? It certainly would have been good enough for such wretches as choose to offend a Christian community by be-

ing guilty of wearing a black skin .- New-Eng- that such is the case in the seat of government

THE 'CITY OF BROTHERLY LOVE.' sane enough to know that their lawless violence brotherly love-must have her turn with these New York. The recent riot and arson comfrantic orgies. The recent riot and arson committed at that place appears to have been the work of cold blood. Men had banded together in the different wards for the express purpose in the different wards for the express purpose fancy; and if a brutal and ferocious mob, headauthority of law at open defiance. We are therefore not to look upon it in the light of such indignation at fancied wrongs, destroyed the Ursuline Nunnery at Mount Benedict, but in the worse light of a savage, brutal, premeditated, the worse light of a savage, brutat, premeathers, shall be glad to find refuge against the capit-diabolical outrage upon the rights of others. The destruction of property was the more ton, because it was committed after the concession had been made by the abolitionists, of givine hands the hands th The statement of this affair in another part

of this paper (copied from the Philadelphia reason to believe, from inforpapers) we have mation received of persons who were on the ground, is essentially erroneous; particularly blacks, arm-in-arm, were thronging the streets This story was spread through the in scores.'

stone to our great fabric of liberty and equality, unnatural restraints of law are removed. sovereign mob! selves .- Boston Times.

late outrage at Philadelphia. Most of them (we believe there are a few honorable exceptions) profess to deprecate not only this outrage, but their stricture with a 'but' and an 'if,' which the quick-sighted eye of the rabble, ever ready to catch the least token of approbation, immediately translates in its most significant sense. know are full of meaning, will repair all damage to their consciences. good as another; for the occasion of it, whether every mobocrat—he alike who acts, or who jus-tifies the outrage—is deserving of both the pillory and the State Prison. His offence is aggravated by the fact that he seeks to injure others thief hopes to reap a personal advantage from the theft he commits, but the mob cannot plead case. al-they are diabolical.-Ibid.

tion at such riotous proceedings, and de look around them, and contemplate the tendency vanian. and the inevitable result of their doctrines. It

Think they that when the time for a it surely must, if things go on at the present rate, their property will be spared amidst the who, after having obtained a taste of human tite for the same kind of food, is not more insatiable than the mob which has had one taste of plunder. For our own part, we have little to lose by a mob : but we have always advocated to the best of our ability the majesty of the laws.
When, however, the sword of violence and moball tyrants, the mob. Is this the destiny of Pennsylvania? We trust that the citizens of a constant of the con empiricism shall have fairly leaped from its scabbard to waste and to destroy, our efforts shall not be wanting to give the merchants, to benevolence, have spirit enough to defend their whom we have alluded, their full share of the benevotence, have spirit coordinates whom we have alluded, their full share of the fair heritage against the deva-tating incursions bitter fruits. Let those who sow the wind have of wolves and tigers in human shap a care for the whirlwind .- Ibid.

Club are to last, remains to be seen. Riot the hensions of further violence. Let every chizen third took place last night. Hands that strike who would maintain the laws, buckle on his in dark care not for size or color of victims, and armor for fighting in earnest. Let our Mayor, o a mob attacked an asylum for orphan chil- who never flinches from duty because danger is dren, under the charge of some benevolent la. in its path, call upon the military to aid the civil dies (neither politicians nor abolitionists) and arm; and let our volunteer companies, under northern part of the city, but the children (little black sinners) and their protectors, had not yet that all the ruffians in our city, even were they given, the police and firemen were soon in atendance, and extinguished the flames, with deep in the streets, than that the great principle reditable promptitude. Heaven knows what is of freedom of speech and the press b hance with a menagerie let loose than a mob, our country a hundred thousand valuable lives. The one has ferocity tempered with nobleness and sagacity, and operates only with teeth and ruffians is a cheap price for its defence.—Public claws, and can eat its fill. The other is blindly Ledger, Philadelphia. ruel and systematically noxious; its means of harm are indefinite, and its appetite insatiable. Those who wink at a first outburst of popular

nce, have often to mourn at a second. udge, jury and executioner. Whether we are to be again visited with its promptitude and en-ergy is unknown. At present, we have the evistantiate it .- Philad. National Gaz.

The only reasons or excuses which, to our

the audience were seated without any discrimin-ation as to color,—an arrangement, by the way, factories of the most refined society: as slaves. which is adopted in the services of every Cat olic Church in the Union. At least we know steam-boat cabin-nay, more !- as cooks and

and in the city of New Orleans ;-

Second; that during Monday, Tuesday and We had Wednesday, divers white and black people were flattered ourselves that the day of abolition mobs had gone by—that the rabble had become seen, in different parts of the city, walking arm and arm; but this latter fact does not seem to sane enough to know that their lawless violence only served to build up a set of opinions which they were endeavoring to put down. But it seems that Philadelphia—the far-famed city of comes to us only through the Journal of Commerce and the Commercial Advertiser of

ed by a few boys, and protected in the execution of its purposes by some fifteen or twenty thousherefore not to look upon it in the right of seed and well dressed citizens, is to set itself up as mob, as that which, in a paroxysm of sudden the arbiter of taste and fashion, and burn down houses when people do not conform to its sushall be glad to find refuge against the capriis the first necessity of civilization; and a socia system which does not secure this, is good for

A mob, or illegal violence of any kind, under any pretence whatever, is never to be tolerated. This is the first principle of all law, and if this hat part of it which states that 'whites and where the conce abandoned, there is no telling where we shall end .- Salem Register

CARRYING OUT THE PRINCIPLE. Enlightened order to inflame the angry passions of public opinion—as it was called when the mobile the multitude, and then used by the newspapers murdered a number of men at Vicksburg, and in order to give a color of reason to this most barnt another to death over a slow fire at St. Louis-has been busy in Philadelphia every It is not a little singular that the first building night since Wednesday last inclusive, in carry erected in this free country, and under the ing out the principle, and in enabling us to form guardian eye of our free and equal laws, for the a just estimate of the blessings to be derived xpress purpose of free discussion, and solemnly from that self-adjusting process, which is said dedicated to that, which forms the very corner to manifest itself in every community, when the should have been demolished by that most in- are in the midst of that which some men tell us tolerable and irresponsible of all despotisms, the is a purifying operation—a wholesome outbreak But, startling as it is to every in the body politic-and we certainly cannot real lover of liberty, such is the naked truth. complain that the glorious experiment in civic It may be urged that public opinion is the suppreme law; but that kind of public opinion 'Hurra!' as we heard a loafer exclaim at Pennwhich denies to the minority those rights solemnly guaranteed by the Constitution, is nothing more nor less than a despotism. It destroys at erty!'-and he writhed and kicked in the very once all protection to life or property, and ren- ecstacy of delight at seeing his abstract idea of ders men amenable not to the right, but to the the goddess made so palpable to his physical law of the strongest. Constitutions are formed perceptions. If that be indeed liberty, as this for the express purpose of protecting the weak, same learned Theban so impressively assured because the strongest can take care of them- us, then most assuredly she has selected Philadelphia for her spring residence, and walks It is somewhat curious to observe the tone of the political presses—those daring conservators of liberty and the rights of man—relative to the late outrage at Philadelphia. Most of them (we late outrage at Philadelphia. Most of them (we late outrage at Philadelphia.) cardinal principle of liberality, and her golden axiom, that error of opinion may be safely tolmob violence whatever; yet they couple burning the horning the free to combat it, by exercise of the right of free discussion. rious liberty!-every one has license to do exactly what we think proper. 'That's liberty All the mob ask for, is a qualified censure Freedom of opinion being vindicated by fire in said the Jeremy Bentham of Sixth street .-All the mod ask for, is a quinter of their works; and those inuendos, which they one instance, the heaven-born goddess, to leave no flaws or botches in the work,' next set forth the public press, if it intends to exert a healthful to carry out the principle, and to show her love influence upon the public mind and morals, is to mob attacked and fired a house erected as an condemn unqualifiedly every outrage upon the condemn unqualifiedly every outrage upon the public peace, from whatever source or whatever occasion it may proceed. One mob is just as throats, must have been the moving inpulse of good as another; for the occasion of it, whether our modern reformers in this case. Being de-good or bad, does not enter into the account at feated in the movement thus alluded to, religion its cause, is totally and entirely execrable; and and the freedom of the press were next to be ing the windows of a church, with the intent of likewise committing it to the flames, and on the same night clustering in thousands around a newspaper office, muttering dire threats and without benefitting himself. The poor horse horrid imprecations against those who ventured to say that they entertained different notions o liberty from those cherished by the votaries of this justification, or even the necessities of the Judge Lynch. The bullet and the bayonet, His acts are therefore more than crimin-however, looked so frowningly upon 'public opinion,' that the freedom of the press at It was with some surprise, that we heard two right of worship were so unfortunate as to esor three respectable merchants—considered such by themselves and others—on the arrival of the news of the mob at Philadelphia, openly, in a public reading room, express their approbare they ing the obstinacy of men who are so unrease were glad the building was burned. When men ble as to oppose being subjected to the healthof large property and high standing give utter- giving process, and will take no lessons, alance to such feelings as these, it is high time to though the schoolmaster is abroad .- Pennsul-

If the citizens of Philadelphia are resolved is such men as these who have the greatest stake in the preservation of order and law.

Think they the rabble will be sated by a single which discreases some other participations of our core. which disgraces some other portions of our com general 'division of property comes, as come mon country, they have but one course in this This course is, to strain every general wreck? Alas, they greatly mistake the nature of the mob. The 'gaunt wolf,' conviction the utmost penalties of the law; and also to adopt the most vigorous measures for flesh, harbors thereafter an insatiable apperight of discussion, upon any subject, a right made common to all by our constitutions and laws, both State and Federal, may be invaded with impunity, all freedom among us is abolished, and we are the slaves of the sylvania? We trust that the citizens of a commonwealth, founded upon the broad and deep

From the symptoms manifested throughout How long the saturnalia of the Torch and the city, we cannot but entertain strong appre-It is a large new building in the direction of the civil authority, be upon the spot The alarm being immediately a hundred thousand instead of three thousand We would sooner run our dered. In our revolution, this principle cost to Then surely the sacrifice of a hundred thousand

We are told that there were black people in the assembly at Pennsylvania Hall, and even that people of different colors walked and con-The justice of a mob is not troubled with orms, ceremonies or quibbles. It is at once been imprudent; but that is no reason for break. ing a man's head, or burning his house down. Are those delicate gentlemen so particular or dences of our eyes that it flourishes capriciously in place of legitimate law, and if we doubted the lact, we have the opinion of the Bench to sub-stantistic it. Philad National Control of Stavery. In the lact, we have the opinion of the Bench to sub-stantistic it. Philad National Control of Stavery. In the lact, we have the opinion of the Bench to sub-stantistic it. plied the torch, though hundreds of blacks had at tended to hear themselves doomed to everlasting slavery. Had the hall been thronged with well. lowledge, have been assigned for this riot and dressed debauchees and courtezans, every arm in utrage, are the two following:—

Philadelphia would have been ready for its defence; and blacks, too, if they are only in a me-Philadelphia would have been ready for its deher can ride in stages, and be admitted

body servants, they literally swarm in the knead- A SPECIMEN OF COLONIZATION SYMPATHY o troughs and bed chambers of the Southern gentry; but the moment they are free, they so horribly, their noses are so flat, and their heels so long, they must not sit on the same level, or walk the same street, with the hateful enterprise, is the spirit of the devil, full of malice, wrath, pride, vulgarity, proscription, and every evil

We turn from the sickening details with aborrence. Our heart grows faint in the recital onization Herald, published in Philadelphia, makes the f this brutal outrage. It is a fearful demon- following comment upon the burning of Pennsylvania tration of the triumph of licentiousness over Hall: aw and good order. sm is in the ascendant, and as it rises, the star displayed by the lectures and proposed discusnational liberty must proportionately decline. Sone can have the least assurance of protection or person and property, so long as the actors, ders and abettors in such nefarious deeds, are aiders and abettors in such nefarious deeds, are and white, largely resorted. The mixing up of permitted to perpetrate them, and afterwards to the people of the two colors, by their being seated nobs always act by permission. It will not be retended that the orderly portion of the citizens Philadelphia could not have prevented this isgraceful transaction, if they had attended to Where was the police of the city? Where was the Mayor? Where was the Sher-If at the period when a comparatively small arce would have driven these land pirates from he ground, and caused them to skulk to their riding places, with their courage oozing out at hold all provocatives to its display, unless some ngers' ends. It is true, they were there; out not at the right time, nor with sufficient orce to overcome the spirit of mischief. Whose property these mob gentry intend shall

ext feed the flames, none but themselves can tell. The dwelling places of some of the most spectable citizens, enkindled by the torch of hose outlaws may next illuminate the darkness midnight. If these sovereigns, who rule the ity of Philadelphia, should resolve that a parcular doctrine should not be taught in one of s churches, who should dare to gainsay it? and may they not take exception to what may there uttered? We presume they have quite s little fellowship with the doctrines of the gos el as with the doctrines of abolitionism. Let ose, therefore, who have anything at stake, nd who look calmly and quietly on this diaolical outrage, (and there are too many such ) ave a care lest they themselves fall under the ban of proscription. Let them, instead of sitting lown in shameless inactivity whilst the house their neighbor is sending up flames towards eaven, bestir themselves, and assist in putting lown this vile spirit of mobbing. Let them not onsole themselves with the reflection that they hold no opinions which it may be dangerous to utter. By to-morrow the tide may turn; expressions that are blameless to-day, may by toorrow become treasonable; and whatever the mob declares to be treason, must be punished to keep high festival, in honor of a hybrid and

cainst this growing evil. In proportion as the of their associates in the idolatrous worship. derly part of community denounce it, and determined opposition to it, will it de If, however, it be much longer permited to display itself, we may bid farewell to our berties-we shall have no motive to make an nder a stronger form of government, that secu-

vas stimulated

where laws, and arts, and civilization prevail. of any portion of them, to play the fool after prompt to such enormities.

grape-shot and the bayonet, if other means mockers of philanthropy. should fail, the lawlessness of a mob,-find con- Unhappily. Folly with her cap and bells was solation in the reflection, that every outrage, ev- not the only president of these doings. The ery robbery, every arson, every murder, com- Lord of Misrule was also there, or at least his itted in the name of slavery, converts and di- part was enacted by one who, first in Baltimore, verts thousands, and tens of thousands, from its and subsequently in Boston, had figured so

delphia, yet, from the very crime, we derive in most bloody and heaven-daring arrangement creased confidence both in the rectitude and the ever made by man for the continuance and pro-

This attempt to put down free discussion, in a free country, will never do. It evinces a dis-respect to the sovereignty of Law, absolutely, Washington to be worse than a robber and a dangerous and humiliating. Besides-what sect or party was ever put down by persecution? Every persecuted party is like certain vivacious carnival. Caution and moderation were, we nsects, which multiply by dissection. If Aboliionists are wrong, refute them by arguments. citement; he was for agitation-the watchword

(From the Pennsylvania Freeman.)

THE VOICE OF THE PEOPLE. contains a burning rebuke for our mob ruled, abolition halls, and debated and urged by abolition presses, must unsettle the minds of the nation will reach the perpetrators of the outrage and their abettors from all quarters. The who by their sympathy with the mob-and their measures to prevent it, have made themselves knowledged. But one excess provokes, and in a degree responsible for the disgrace which gives excuse for another. Modern abolition has fallen upon our city, will soon find their po- denounces and dooms to perdition all who do ition an unenviable one.

Letters are pouring in to us, encouraging us mas in full. Thus far speech; but it also acts at this crisis, and pledging co-operation and out its dogmas in a manner to annoy and disample assistance. Men not abolitionists, indignant at the outrage, call upon us in the name of others who plead plausibly, though erroneously Freedom and Justice, to go on. We make an the very freedom of action, which is so much extract from a letter we have just received from insisted on by the abolitionists themselves. an able and influential member of the Demo- Abolitionists deny the validity of the grand eratic party at Washington, hitherto bitterly op- compact by which we are held together as a posed to our measures, and, if we mistake not, nation-they decry and vilify the churches, a slaveholder.

My DEAR SIR : I do not let this mail depart, without bearing to you set at nought the laws made under the consti-I do not let this mail depart, without bearing to you sent my congratulations upon the late outrage upon all decency, order, law, right, upon every sentiment and principle dear to American freedom, patriotism and pride, of which a Philadelphia mob has been guilty. Congratulations, not condolements! The building has done you more good in its single day of existence, than if it had erembled back to the earth through whole ages of peaceful appropriation to common uses! The phonix will of course rise again before its ashes are cold. I have a great deal of full to find in my independ with will of course rise again before its ashes are cold. I have a great deal of fault to find, in my indgment, with your societies—but on the common ground of freedom of thought, speech, and person, and of philauthropy in a great moral cause, not the less noble because, in my abolitionists. Thus is the misrule preached a great moral cause, not the less noble because, in my opinion, nawisely pursued—no prudential consideration shall restrain the expression of my sympathy for the outrage of which you have been made the objects, and of indignation towards its perpetrators. Also, for the good old city of Penn! How has the glory departed! A few more such persecutions will compel thousands who most participate in the feelings which have propried this letter, to leave every thing, and throw off every tie and restraint, to join you!

Thus is the misrule preached and advocated by abolitionism in one sense, and thou set of this passionate opposers in another sense; and thus not only this community, but the whole Union, is to be alarmed and agitated, and its institutions broken down, and the laws shall go on then, calmly but firmly. Cur with all that we hold dear for our selves of at mought, and the security of person and property to become a deau letter. A remedy use for our fellow-men, or desire for our posters and thus and the security of person and property to become a deau letter. A remedy

AND REGARD FOR THE COLORED RACE !-BILLINGSGATE SLANG AND CONTEMPT!

W. 76. 6. Thus

The spirit of African Colonization, as manifested by passion. Never have we seen the mask more boldly thrown aside, than in the following instance. The Col-

The main object for its construction, was soon sion on abolitionism, in which citizens of other States, both men and women, bore a conspicuous part, and to which men and women, both black We say permitted, because promiscuously in the Hall, and their going to and returning from it in the same fashion, were not calculated to soothe the prejudices of the populace, nor to prevent any outbreaks endangering the public peace. The latent savageness in all men, and especially abundant in the ignorant and uneducated, and those without the restraints of religion, can soon be made fearfully evident. And hence it is the part not only of worldly policy, but of moral kindness, to withgreat and practical and evident and indisputable good, is to result from running counter to it. Such a maxim, however, seems to be regarded as evidence of timidity and abandonment of principle by the Anti-Slavery school, which in its demonstrations for two or three days preceding the catastrophe of Thursday night, acted as if with full intent to work up into uncontrollable fury the excitable feeling of the class of persons just mentioned.

I In another editorial article, in the same paper, facetiously headed 'The Philadelphia Carnival, following brutally contemptuous and fiendishly malignant language is held towards the friends of emancipation, and those whose cause they espouse. And this, for sooth, is the benevolent and pious spirit of Colonization, yearning for the temporal and eternal interests of the colored race!! Mark the phraseology-how obviously selected to stir up the murderous fury of moboeracy! The man, who can write such an article, is a ruffian, capable of committing any crime within the achievement of human villany. The passages in italic are thus marked by us : In our quiet city of Philadelphia, in which

masquerades are forbidden by legislative enactment, there has been notwithstanding a season of carnival. Some hundreds of persons, of both sexes and of all colors, the more prominent of whom were white, black and yellow, had agreed piebald equality, which they invoked in a new But it behooves all of us to set our faces and spacious edifice recently erected by some Acting on a resolution of the Anti-Slavery

Convention of American Women, which was convened in New York in May 1837, of having our colored friends seated promiscuously in all our congregations,' these meetings exhibited, ttempt to preserve them; and men will seek we learn, the desired commingling in the Pennsylvania Hall. Whatever might be thought of rity which they will be unable to find under the the taste of those who went there, to enjoy the various appeals made to their senses, always excepting common sense, as the visit of all was The dishonoring outrage, and invasion of the voluntary and with a foreknowledge of the cirights of person, property, and conscience, which he Postscript in yesterday's paper announced to But when the exhibition became still more pubour readers, as having occurred in Philadelphia. lic, and out of doors, by groups of white and nust and should, like all such acts of lawless vi-black intermingled—here a black beau escorting ence, re-act against the doctrines by which it two interesting and pretty white females-there a white man, more advanced in years, parading This propitiation to the Genius of Slavery, up and down a street with a sable dame on each such a city as Philadelphia, in such a State arm, and a procession in the most public street as Pennsylvania-which from its earliest histo- of black and white duly intermixed-the people ry has borne unwavering testimony against the began to express their dissatisfaction in various blight, the curse, and the crime of holding our terms and degrees of intensity, against an innofellow-creatures in bondage—will fill that Commonwealth, and the whole of free America, any useful purpose in the interests of either the with such indignation as will infallibly acceler-ate the downfall of the atrocious system, which the privileges of carnivals, and that it is among an thus, even in the midst of freemen, and the reserved rights of the sovereign people, or

So far, then, as the ultimate result is concern- pale of law. Sometimes deficiencies and omisd, we, who desire most earnestly to see this re- sions in the last are supplied by presentments public uncontaminated with slavery, and who of grand juries for nuisances, and occasionally el that each new outrage of its votaries but the safety of the passengers in the street, or the asteus the period of its extinction-amid our quiet of a neighborhood, is secured by an order regrets at violated laws, and our indignation at de lunatico inquirendo. Recourse might have supineness of magistrates, who were fore- been had to one or both of these means, accordwarned by the events of the preceding evening, ing to the extravagance of deportment and lanhave been prepared to suppress, by guage of these black and white mummers, and

conspicuously in the same character. The

While, then, we truly mourn that private man who, when in England, as agent of the ights, and public law and authority, have thus New England Anti-Slavery Society, declared en audaciously defied and insulted in Phila- the Constitution of the United States to be 'the earer triumph of the opposing cause, the cause tection of a system of the most atrocious villany f freedom, of morality and religion .- N. Y. ever exhibited on earth -- and again, that 'such a compact was, in the nature of things, and according to the law of God, null and void from the beginning;' this same man, the too notorious

Washington to be worse than a robber and a pirate, was the acting Lord of Misrule, chosen to aid in reconciling Philadelphians to the new learn, abjured by him; he insisted on more ex-

of his party. Misrule, by the abrogation of existing institu-

tions and a scornful and bitter denunciation of the constitution and laws, and denial of their Almost every paper which now reaches us, binding character on the citizens, preached in thoughtless, the discontented in any way, the ignorant and the passionate, and drive them to excesses against which no repressing influence glect of duty in taking no early and efficient can be brought to bear, because none is acnot without restriction or reserve adopt its dogwhose pastors and members do not think pre-Washington, D. C., May 20th, 1838. cisely as they do. One set of anti-abolitionists act out this radical doctrine, and contravene and

for these evils must be found, and spee forthcoming. It is not to be of the force or violence-repressive it may not vindictive. It must be a well and clearly understood, but not even le pressed public opinion. It need not be evi all in town meetings and resolu more than in mob assemblages, and fire a destruction. The true remedy is in ever zen making up his mind clearly, distin deliberately, not merely to abstain from steadily by deportment and conversation in social intercourse, to oppose that fiere icism, which, under the name of abo would abrogate the Constitution of the I States, declare illegal and void the co of each separate State, and the laws ad tered under it, and revile the religion and most disinterested piety of any and ev which should be in the least adverse ot directly in unison with its schemes lutionary change, and of foreign allian aid. Cold and formal neutrality will nor. suffice. It is by such indifference to tion agitated, and quiet contempt for the these abolition fanatics, that they have on strength-claiming that they were stre ever they were thus impliedly telerated the good sense of the people draw the demarcation clearly, and it will then be by a distinct perception, and full knowleds the nuisance, to abate it, and to procure add

## FIDES ET AUDAY

tional aid in Thew laws, if the present are

found to be inefficient.

The last number of the Pennsylvania Freeman ed by John G. Whittier, and published in Philade phia) contains a long, able and eloquent address of the Eastern Executive Committee of the State Anti-Slav Society to the Citizens of Pennsylvania -- giving a cu amstantial and accurate account of the various ngs which were held in Pennsylvania Hall, prior to in estruction by the mob, and also of the savas which have afflicted and disgraced the city of Philade phia. Our limits will allow us to insert only the owing extracts from this address- the spirit of which s worthy of a martyr-age, and of the best men of an clime or people. It furnishes a striking contrast lother rulgar, billingsgate, malevolent spirit exhibited in the article we have copied from the Colonization Hemil-

Not in vain, we trust, has the persecution for pon us. Fresher and purer for its fier ism, the cause lives in our hearts. Wa now and feel our responsibilities. Called in our weakness, to stand forth as the asset and defenders of freedom, in the place and of her extremest peril,-woe unto us if we ter through the fear of man! If, shrink from a manifest call of duty, we yield up g PRINCIPLES a sacrifice to popular furn ave life and property we offer up all that make the one tolerable or the other uses commit a crime against God and hum which words cannot measure. vield a single principle at this crisis the f a world's execration would justly brand us as TRAITORS TO LIBERTY.

Citizens of Pennsylvania! your rights a vell as ours have been violated in this dreadfu outrage. The blow has been aimed at the un versal rights of man! The sacrifice of a ber tiful temple dedicated to liberty, and bearing notto of our state, 'VIRTUE, LIBERTY AND PENDENCE, has been made to SOUTHERN SI ty-to a system whose advocates unblushing declare that the laborer should every where the North as well as the South, in Pennsyl nia as well as in Carolina, be made the pr ty of the employer and the capitalist. In the of Independence, whose spire and roof redde in the flame of the sacrifice-the deed has bee done .- and the shout which greeted the falli ruin was the shout of Slavery over the grave Liberty. It was such as greeted the ear of Russian desnot over the dead corses and sn dering ruins of conquered Warsaw--su the Turkish tyrant heard amidst the ghastly rors of Scio. We ask of you as men jo of your own rights, and your own libertie reflect upon the inevitable consequences, whi must follow the toleration of such an our If you have studied the history of past rep you have not yet to learn that the sacrific the rights of a part of the community, has in the enslavement of all. The rights of individual have never been disregarded by an nation or people with impunity. It is a nance of Providence, that that com iolates its own principles for the puri priving any of its members of their acknowled; ed rights, digs in so doing the grave of its out If it be inquired of us, what course we

to pursue in this time of trial, our answerief. We shall move onward in the right of duty, persevering in the promulgati defence of those righteous principles wh ave ever upheld, confining ourselves. ever have done, to the exertion of moral and the use of peaceful means. with renewed and still increasing energ cause of the down-trodden poor, acknowled in our practice, as well as our words, the al brotherhood of man, and that we what almost all profess, that 'all men a ted equal' in rights, and that those right nalienable. We are well aware that the w vise would recommend a temporising ency-a pause in our exertions-a ben he storm, till its fury be overpast. The ic may be fine which enforces such with similes of the reed rising after the and the rigid oak shivered and prostrat ts obstinacy; but the policy it recomme tterly repudiate. The yielding reed may out it bends again at the next gust. Who ean on it for support? Who would reas a prop to his feeble steps? The which saves it, proves it not worth No!-never let this supple plant, which safety by tamely bowing before violence. emblem of the Anti-Slavery cause or its a cates. Let them be rather like the rock-re oak, which gathers fresh strength from its ance to the tempest, and never bending reaks, continues to give support to thes ecline against it, as long as it can sustain Are we told of the events of the past week varned of the future? Our answer is Our fathers preferred the maintenance rights to the preservation of life itself hould be degenerate sons indeed, our own rights alone, but those of the e aillions of our sinful land, -of the million to be born to an inheritance of degradati oppression, or of liberty and honor, acco we succeed or fail, are depending on : of our moral enterprise, we should tremfalter, and shrink from the contest as so vaxes warm, and thickens with difficulty and peril. Are we pointed to the sme ins of that beautiful Temple of Freedo we fondly hoped would long have noble and free sentiments of a Frankling a Benezet, a Lay, and as we look sadly early downfall, are we bidden to learn the fate of our own dwellings, if we per Think not the intimation will drive u post. No! rather will we gather in hat the yet warm ashes of the ruined edifice, a them toward heaven, that they may come in boils and blains upon the monster S'a

eating with caustic energy to his very vitals consuming his life-blood with what he had v

difficulty, or of danger. inish what w though it be out of every Spirit, until given us to d and designs t little seaso o be slain in have at least e fall at the the breast and work we are o reap the own, and w. An Arrest. represented to derman Binn erned in the Hall. Mr. S

witness, and the night of t oner busily linds, and in the building. eight or ten ! ividual, who three thousat ore the Alde Philad. Inq. Anothe same charge, s

In the name

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Commonwealth, ly executed,' especially executed,' especially executed, 'especially executed,' especially executed,' especial the apprehension Joseph Ritner, ( do hereby offer a apprehension an sylvania Hall, ir ohia, on the night ing fire to the be Thirteenth st., in the eighteenth st., if the eighteenth in of each and ever And all Judg bles and other of hereby required lant in inquirin

son or persons :

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By the Gover

The exciteme erpetrated aga he earliest oppo-itizens my de within my power so recklessly de a reward of Ti

May 23, 1838 In our to be sent to pris ond, for their cor some one have i ward offered as Prompt and

PE The friends of and of free disculist is opened as on of a new H As soon as the scribed and pai Hall Association larger, and if po Signed in, ar gers of the Penn

The following idents of the di accepted at a Saturday evening The Association this method of a this method of o exertions to pre the night of th fature protectio committed to th This being a nection with the On behalf of (Signed) 5th mo. 19th.

From the Abolition in the countr an abolition t ous parts of held on Mor New Marke however, was On the even five or six he gathered in ing in the which soon d had retired, out doing ar But we d and disgrace ed the

deemed to b tion of a pro nity should perpetration prevent ther of the sacre free discuss moment's r while crin ment, are the

to Arrest - We learn that a man, who is I to be of a highly respectable family. ged on Tuesday, and taken before Al-Bons, charged with having been conthe recent destruction of Pennsylvania Mr. Shotwell appeared as the pri I testified that he was in the Hall on and the conflagration, and saw the prihasly engaged in tearing down the and inciting others to the destruction of He has known the prisoner for ten years, and is positive as to the inwho was bound over in the sum of dollars for his appearance beon Friday, at 12 o'clock .-Philat. Ing. 21th May.

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Thousand has since been arrested upon the me charge, and held to bail

Is the name and by the authority of the Common-wealth of Pennsylvania. BY JUSEPH RITNER, Governor of the said Commonwealth.

A PROCLAMATION.

THEREAS. I have learned with the deepest regret, peaceful cuizens outraged, and their proper-by acts of lawless riot. For the first time of Philadelphia has Philadelphia has become the theatre ore only contemplated at a distance, as reers on the part of others. They have lst, and assumed a form satisfia on miss, and adomestic quiet, naical to individual rights, and the most ocial harmony and public order that can

of the incendiary has been applied by undates of law, in the darkness of night, in if a crowded city, and for the avowed pur-centing the exercise of the constitutional and the free communication of thoughts and whereas, if it be true, that if even mon may be tolerated while reason is left at it, the practice of combating supposed he firebrand, or of punishing even crime phished process of law, must be the And whereas, it is the duty struct to protect all in the exercise of their lad rights without respect to the question eir respective objects be or be not agreeable others, so long as their deportment is

it is the duty of the Governor of this especially in cases where enormity transtude of common guilt :

magnitude of common guilt:

re, for the purpose of promoting and securing
pension of the wrong doers in the premises, I,
ther, Governor of the said Commonwealth,
offer a reward of five hundred dollars for the
on and conviction of each and every person burning of the building called th fall in Sixth street in the city of Philadelnight of Taursday, the 17th inst., or in set-be building called the orphan's asylum, in st., in the said city, on the night of Friday, in instant, to be paid on the due conviction

name and to be plan on the due conviction levery one of the persons aforesaid. Indges, Justices, Sheriffs, Coroners, Constanter officers within this Commonwealth, are pured and enjoined to be attentive and viginary after and bringing to justice the persons guny of the crime aforesaid.

under my hand and the Great Seal of the State, this twenty-second day of May, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-right, and of the Commonwealth the sixty-

> THOMAS H. BURROWS cretary of the Commonwealth

MAYOR'S OFFICE, May 23, 1838. excitement growing out of the daring outrage determination of adopting every means lower to arrest and bring to trial those who hereby offer of TWO THOUSAND DOLLARS, for the who, on Thursday night last, broke into the Pennsylvania Hall

JOHN SWIFT, Mayor. May 23, 1838.

I In our opinion, as well as that of thousands, Myor of Philadelphia ought to be the first person beat to prison, and Sheriff Watmough is the secfor their conduct during the riot. Why does not one have these men arrested, and claim the re-

Prompt and spirited! Up with Liberty's Temple! PENNSYLVANIA HALL.

rids of liberty, of equality, of civil rights, of discussion, are informed that a subscription and at No. 307 Mulberry Street, where all offeedom may subscribe towards the cree-

s the sum of fifty thousand dollars is sub-paid, the Managers of the Pennsylvania ation will proceed to erect another Hall, if possible, more beautiful than the former. in, and by direction of, the Board of Mana-the Pennsylvania Hull Association.

Samuel Webb, Treasurer.

nication addressed to the Pres-

the different Fire Companies, was read and Association for the care of Colored Orphans, take that of offering their sincere thanks to the Fire-Painalelphia, for their energetic and benevolent we their property from destruction on

18th inst, and earnestly request their Auti-Slavery Society.

(Signed) ELIZABETH PEARSON,
Secretary for the day.

From the Patterson Intelligencer, May 23. Abolition Riot.—Our town, like many others the country, has at length been disgraced by abolition riot. Bills were posted up in variations of the week parts of the town, the latter part of last week on Monday evening, the 21st inst. at the Market Church: but very little notice, ser, was apparently taken of it at the time. evening of the meeting, however, some or six hundred persons, as we understand, and in front of the building, and soon after menced the work of destruction by breaking the windows. the windows, doors, &c. with stones, soon dispersed those inside. After these fired, the mob also soon dispersed, withng any more injury to the building.

we do not wish to dwell on these painful sgraceful proceedings. However misjudgmeasures of the abolitionists may be ed to be, it must be regretted that any porof a professedly free and intelligent commu-should suffer themselves to be led to the estration of lawless violence with a view to ent them. Even if it were not a violation be sacred rights of freedom of opinion and discussion, but a mere question of policy, a ment's reflection would show that all the adand is on the side of the abolitionists,

and disgrace, and perhaps punishent, are the only fruits reaped by those who riotously oppose them.

BOSTON.

FRIDAY, JUNE 1, 1838.

NEW-ENGLAND ANTI-SLAVERY CONVEN-TION. The present is an important week for the anti-slavery is to be held in the Chapel this afternoon at 3 o'clock— of Co'umbia.

also to-morrow (Thursday) morning, at 9 o'clock, in On the 14th inst. this petition was laid on the table.

and evening, at which time the Convention will proba- jected. Our paper goes to press to early to ena- On the 26th, the undersigned addressed a communible us to give any account of the proceedings in our cation to the Board, of which the following is a copy : present number. The delegates are flocking into the be talent and showers of the many and showers of the Mayor and Aldermen:

Dear Sir—I perceive by the notice given by the N.
E. A. S. Convention, that there is no mention of a meeting to be held any evening this week. I trust such is not the intention of the directors of the meeting. If the fear of a mob is the cause, better that the Free part Church should be converted into its original state, a Stable. I trust and hope that I am mistaken in regard such as the cause of the converted into its original state, a stable. to the movements of the party. If not, I shall be disappointed, in common with many other young men this city. JEFFERSON.

(JEFFERSON' should have clearly perceived, ere "The fundamental of this moral and reversely at the fundamental of the collection of the fundamental of the collection of the fundamental of the f evening, by the fear of a mob.' It is the mob who fear them, not they the mob. The only reason why the Convention holds no public meeting this (Wednesday) evening, or to-morrow (Thursday) evening, is, because it can obtain no other suitable building than the Marlboro' Chapel in this city; and as the Chapel is to be occupied those evenings by other societies, the Convention, of course, cannot use it. On Friday, however, during the day and evening, we believe it is the design of the Convention to hold public meetings in the Chapel, which will then be at their service. Due notice will be Fourteen of these have been promptly granted. One before the Chapel was completed, to secure it three days only was rejected. Need we say, that this was the pe successively of the present week, for the N. E. Convenion; but as so many other benevolent and religious ssociations wished to occupy it during the same period, life, order and freedom, at Alton? The Board, howev the managers of the Chapel declined granting the request. This explanation will, we presume, satisfy our reasons for the refusal—reasons which will, we doubt correspondent—whether he be an abolitionist, jealous not, be long remembered by our fellow-citizens; and lest some concession shall be made to mobocracy, or in less than a week after, the Hall was opened for the an enemy, eager to excite tumult, on ascertaining when same purpose, 'the circumstances,' as the Board rea favorable opportunity will present itself for so doing. marked at the time, 'being materially different.'

The persecution which abolitionists are receiving at the its being engaged for the dinner of the Medical Society. hands of the violent, the drunken, the profane, the un- One word will be a sufficient reply to this. The dinner behalf of the oppressed, is demonstrative proof that they may add, that we have received, in answer to our inthat I said unto you, The servant is not greater than tables for public dinners in Faneuil Hall, in which he his lord. If they have persecuted me, they will also writes that the Hall may be readily cleared of the ta

s lawless, oppressive, unprincipled, licentious and would not exceed ten dollars. murderous, is arrayed in deadly hostility to the persons and property, the principles and measures of the abolitionists. It is not less certain that abolitionists, as a political parties in our city? up the precepts and examples of Jesus Christ more we may convince? Is it that for refusing to be respecters of persons, for rejoicing in the fact that God has made of one blood all nations of much light?

And their free thoughts be crimes; and earth have too much light? men, for denouncing the heathenish spirit of caste?

We feel it to be our duty to the cause we represent secutors? Most certainly, the wrath which is visited upon the heads of abolitionists, is not all excited by a knowledge of the fact that they are the enemies of slavery. No. It is because they are known to set their faces like a flint against war, intemperance, lewdness, profanity, and immorality of every kind, that vial after vial of 'public indignation' is poured out upon them, seeing they are determined to give the sins of this nation no rest, and to pronounce a woe upon all who are at 'ease in Zion.'

facts pass in silence. It is the more necessary we should speak out, inasmuch as all notice of our petition and its rejection is suppressed in the usual newspaper report of the doings of the Board.

Fellow citizens, we have come reluctantly to the apprehension, that there is not in our municipal Rulers, due solicitude to measure out equal justice to such as hold our unpopular sentiments. We have, in vain, most respectfully asked to know why we are not to be treated like other citizens. We are now driven to this appeal. Do not, however, understand us as asking any

deadly weapons upon a peaceable assembly of men great and small things, our rulers should guard equally and women, whose principles forbid them to return evil the rights of all. for evil; then set fire to the building in which they had congregated, and consume it to ashes, under the shelter of the city authorities; then apply the torch to an asylum for orphan children; then make an assault upon the private dwellings of the most exemplary followers of William Penn; then demolish the windows, &c. &c. of certain meeting-houses; then attempt to destroy certain printing-offices, for daring to maintain the liberty of the press; and, finally, vex the pure atmosphere with profane and polluting words, startle the dull ear of night with frantic yells and howlings, and trample under foot, for the space of five days, all law and order, all fear of God and regard for man-calumniate the good, abuse the innocent, threaten the weak, assail the defenceless, and multiply slanders and falsehoods 'as the sands upon the sea-shore, innumerable.' This is the modern recipe to allay excitement, discovered and administered by the friends of American slavery and of prove the overshadowing influence of slavery among us African colonization! What calm philosophers! what wise contrivers! what profound geniuses! Is this indeed the mode to stop all agitation of the subject of slavery? Why, the infamous and terrific transactions, above alluded to, will in one month make more excitement, and create more discussion, throughout the land, than a host of anti-slavery lecturers could do in half-adozen years! They will furnish a fruitful theme for each of the fifteen hundred newspapers in the rempblic. dozen years! They will furnish a fruitful theme for each of the fifteen hundred newspapers in the republic; they are setting in motion ten millions of tongues on this continent, and will move twice ten millions in Europe; from the child of six years, to the grey-haired sire of eighty, in every city, town, village and hamlet, they are the grand topic of conversation and inquiry; the mails are destined to groan with letters and publications, giving details of these dastardly outrages; fifteen hundred anti-slavery societies will be quickened to new. hundred anti-slavery societies will be quickened to newwill speak out in thunder-tones against that system of lynch-law, slavery, in consequence of these things; and Marlboro' Chapel during the delivery of the dedicatory mighty and indescribable is to be the 'agitation' grow-sermon that evening. Placards were posted in various

TO THE PUBLIC

The undersigned ask the attention of their fellow-citizens to the following statement. They are authorized to make it in behalf of one hundred and twenty-four legal voters of the city of Boston, who presented a pelition to the Mayor and Aldermen on the 14th inst., praying the use of Faneuil Hall, for the purpose of cause in New-England. The Convention will organize holding therein on the 31st of May, at 2 o'clock, P. M this morning, (Wednesday,) at 8 o'clock, for business, a public meeting of citizens in favor of the immediate in the vestry of the Marlboro' Chapel; a public meeting abolition of slavery and the slave trade in the District

the same place. It is intended, also, to hold public But, after earnest request on our part, it was taken up meetings in the Chapel on Friday forenoon, afternoon, at the meeting of the Board on the 21st inst., and re-

city from all quarters, embodying a large amount of the Mayor and Aldermen:
the talent and eloquence of the country. We anticipate highly interesting meetings. The late Vandal legal voters of the city of Boston, who recently petitioned for the use of Faneuil Hall, for the purposs of holding therein, on the Sist inst., a meeting of those opposed to slavery and the slave trade in the Distrist of Columbia.

The petition in question was rejected by your Board

on Monday last.

The object of our efforts has been approved by solving.

Free passed with unexampled unanimity; and the petitioners are unwilling to acquiesce, silently and at once, in the summary rejection of their petition, lest it might appear, (what they trust is not the case,) that in their attempts to purify the capital of our common country from slavery. they are without the sympathy and good wishes of the municipal authorities of this moral and free city. ed to any respectable body of men, having a commo public object

> This application came before the Board at its meeting vesterday afternoon, and was laid on the table ;-that is, virtually rejected.

In glancing over the Records of the Board of Alder men, for the last eighteen months, we find there have been, besides our own, fifteen applications for the use of Fancuit Hall, coming from men of the most various tition of WM. ELLERY CHANNING and others for a meeting to commemorate suitably the outrage on er, even in that case, vouchsafed to the petitioners their

We learn that individual members of the Board bay To BE REMEMBERED. 'If ye were of the world,' said stated, in private conversation, that our petition for the esus to his disciples, 'the world would love his own.' Hall on the 31st inst. was rejected in consequence of godly, throughout this blood-stained land, whenever of the Medical Society takes place on Wednesday, they lift up the voice of warning and supplication in while our application was for Thursday afternoon. We are actuated by a spirit with which a dark and rebel-quiries, a communication from the person who has lions world have no affinity. 'Remember the word been employed, for several years past, in putting up the bles in half a day, and in much less time if required Take another test. It cannot be denied, that all that and that the expense of putting up and removing them

body—their enemies being judges—are conspicuous for their peaceable behaviour, their zeal in every good enemants with a discretionary power over Faneuil terprise, their lowliness of mind, their willingness to Hall; but this discretion was not given them to be exsuffer rather than do wrong, their regard for the rights ercised arbitrarily or capriciously, but impartially and of all mea, their uncompromising opposition to every on principle. It was not intended to invest them with popular vice. Who are the most fearless, consistent, a censorship over opinions, or to enable them to stig unwavering friends of the Temperance cause, if not mxiz2, by invidious distinctions or contemptuous treat the abolitionists? Who are doing so much, both theoretically and practically, to advance the cause of
Peace, as themselves? Who feel a deeper interest in
The Legislature has twice opened the State-house to the parification of the land from the pollution of licen- us. But the Cradle of Liberty, though rocked two iousness? Who are better neighbors or citizens years since by the apologists for slavery, has never yet better husbands or wives-better moralists or chris- been allowed to pass, for one hour, into the hands of tians? Who are more ready to relieve the poor and the friends of universal freedom. We are not allowed needy, to succor the outlist, to bind up the broken- to be heard on that sucred spot. Are we to believe, as hearted, to condescend to men of low estate, to engage is sometimes intimated, that our city government really in every benevolent and holy enterprise? Who hold stands in terror of a mob? or is it feared that, if heard,

Say we these things exultingly? God forbid. But, being true, what shall be said of their revilers and per-Most certainly, the wrath which is visited facts pass in silence. It is the more necessary we

appeal. Do not, however, understand us as asking any How to stop 'Agranton'!—First, be inflamed to thing at your hands. Our only wish is, to have it prepersonal madness against the advocates of liberty; then get as many lawless madmen to join in a riotous assault ourselves, how we are habitually treated. The priviupon them as money and rum can purchase; then, un- lege of occupying Faneuil Hall may not, of itself, be der cover of night, make an attack with brick-bats and an important one; but it is important that, both in

> FRANCIS JACKSON, AMASA WALKER SAMUEL E SEWALL EDMUND JACKSON. WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON. ELLIS GRAY LORING, GEORGE JACKSON, JAMES C. WHITE. WENDELL PHILLIPS GAMALIEL BRADFORD, PEREZ GILL.

The foregoing Appeal speaks for itself. The

A serious attempt was made in this city on mighty and indescribable is to be the 'agitation' growing out of this 'fanatical' attempt of colonization persecutors and slaveholding tyrants, to put down 'agitation'! Rejoice, then, friends of humanity, advocates of the oppressed, seeing that the crafty are taken in their own craftiness, and the counsels of the froward are carried headlong! If our God is causing even the wrath of his enemies to praise him, shall we not cry, 'Alleluia?' bells, to put down the rioters. Several persons were We intended to continue our own sketch of the arrested by the police officers, and the next day senriotous proceedings in Philadelphia, as witnessed by us tenced to pay fines for their misconduct. Had it not —but, in making room for the indignant responses of been for the energetic conduct of the Mayor, there is no the public press, and the communications of H. C. W. doubt that the Chapel would have been seriously damon this subject, we are driven into narrow limits.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday noon, May 19, 1838. PHILADELPHIA STILL UNDER THE CONTROL tions OF A RUFFIAN COLONIZATION MOB.

present time, the following are some of the proceedings.

A large crowd of the mobocratic merchants, mechanics, ed by Jarvis, had fearlessly condemned the doings of and laborers, urged on and inflamed by the slaveholders the mob and city authorities, together with kidnappers now in the city, had been stationed near the Hall during and menstealers. Many collected late in the evening all Friday. About sunset, thousands began to collect Not enough being present to make the attack, several from all parts of the city, stimulated by rum, southern of the mob were sent in different directions to bring kidnappers, and colonizationists, prepared to go where the scattered forces to a point. Soon thousands came ever the spirit of Slavery and Colonization should di- rushing from various quarters to the scene of action sect, and to do whatever works of plunder and death But, from some cause, the mobocrats did not attack the it should dictate. After a time, in the evening of Fri- building. They roamed about the city, unmolested day, a rush was made to a school house belonging to most of the night. It is reported this morning, that Jacob Pierce, in Cherry street. In this building, the they threw stones at several private dwellings, and that Convention of Women had met during the day. (f several men were killed during the night in Sixth street. this fact, the mob were aware; but from ignorance, or They did not attack Edward Needles', nor break oper sane other cause, they missed the house.

hurled stones at Wetherel's Factory. They also stoned sisters worship. Grace Caurch. They then surrounded the house of The banks were threatened last night. The mayor Envard Needles, corner of Twelfth and Race. There then began to bestir himself, and to talk of mowing they howled and roared for half an hour—the inmates down the mob with grape and cannon shot—thus of the house sitting within, calm and collected, putting their trust in God. That noble woman, emphatically their trust in God. That noble woman, emphatically the friend of the oppressed, Mary Needles, had set out the displeasure of the mob by bold rebuke and exner table, and covered it with food, to feed her cruel ene- postulation to extend protection to those generous, nomies, should they burst into the house. Merchants of ble minded, fearless men and women, who are ready Market street were said to be in the mob, exciting their to peril life for the principles of human freedom and fury against Edward Needles, because he betriended for human rights. respected and amalgamators lodged in the house; but no sand s. like the roaring of many waters.

house officer tore down one of the signs of Edward and cut his way to peace and tranquillity through the Needles. Without further particulars—thus a mob of very bowels of humanity—thus involving himself and eer eant meanness of the Mayor and his posse.

obrioxious, owing to their firm and noble stand in favor of launanity and liberty. Again, I repeat, the civil southern kidnappers, on pain of death, ever again to for three days and nights under the control of a drunk-era, infuriated mob. The blood-thirsty kidnappers of looks upon himself, as more degraded than the slave the key of the hall. The key was given to him. He crime ; i.e.-Man-Killing. que il it when aroused. I can but think that the burning of that haff, the triumph of mobism. The deliverance threats, to southern daggers and bowie-knives; and of the r gob, and in the destruction of that beautiful prepared to take you hall. The kidnapping ministers and ranters of the dumb, presenting to the kingdom of brute violence in South, rhow in the city, have said southern institutions every form, the resistless weapons of love, forgiveness, must n ot be discussed in Philadelphia. In effect, the and non resistance. city as thorities responded, 'No! the abolitionists shall

far from affording protection, I should rather have sions look as if the slaves were ready for freedom, for throv on myself into the hands of the mob, obnoxious as immediate emancipation? and if in Jamaica, why not in I be came to them, than have fallen into the hands of Carolina? the mayor and the civil authorities of Philadelphia. I'My peace principles thrice delivered me from the violence of the mob—but save me from the grasp of that
poor tool of southern despotism, the mayor, especially
when guided by the dictation of southern kidnappers!
I would fear to ask protection of the civil or military
I would fear to ask protection of the civil or military

I would fear to ask protection of the civil or military

I manical page 166. arms, when protection is to be given by butchering my in Jamaica.' page 166. and scatter my brains, if they choose; but none shall injure a hair of their heads, if I can help it. For three days and nights this city has been like a raging volcano, rocked and up-heaved as by an earthquake. But thanks to Heaven, while the mayor and civil, or rather meivil authorities have basely and meanly crawled away into their hiding places—while the ministers and christians of every name have skulked away, afraid to suffer and die for the cause of God and his poor—and while we have been given over to the pleasure of a fa.

Now, if this be the case in Invasion where the results of the case in Invasion where the case in the case in the case in the case i deluded brother. The mob may pour out my blood, and scatter my brains, if they choose; but none shall

while we have been given over to the pleasure of a fu- Now, if this be the case in Jamaica, where, says Sir murder to resort to arms to quell the mob. 'The Logo in Virginia and the Carolinas. reigns, let the earth rejoice. In him will I trust.' H. C. W.

FURTHER PARTICULARS.

PHILADELPHIA, May 20th, Sunday noon.

and several private houses of the most conspicuous friends of humanity and equal rights. Threats loud and frequent were made against Edward and Mary Needles. They had been mindful to entertain strangers, colored as well as white—Garrison among the rest, and myself whom these mobocrats accuse of calling Washington a manstealer and robber, because he We are frequently met with an objection, that free held man, the image of God, as a chattel, an article of merchandize—and of being seen walking with my The following picture, by those who cannot be suspect-4, P. M. the firemen and other citizens held a meeting ored race when the laws allow them to take care of them-

the same place. They met, and passed some resolu-

Darkness settled on the city. The grogshops, licens-My BROTHER:

I sent you an account of the state of this city up to bling hells, the haunts of slaveholders and kidnappers, 4 o'clock, p. m. Friday, May 1. After that date to the any private dwelling that I can learn. It is said they
The mob rushed on, and, probably through mistake, stoned the Bethel, where our oppressed brethren and

njury was done to the house or its inmates, though the the city since last Wednesday, has been under the do min riated mob raved and roared without, several thou-and s, like the roaring of many waters. — minion of a mob. 'Our properties, our liberties, and our lives,' he says, 'are no longer secure. We are, it A) ter a time, the mob started for the 'Shelter for Col- would seem, at the mercy of a mob. (Wonder he did ored Orphans, near by—a new building, not yet occupied. This they fired and burnt partly down, when
the firemen appeared, and extinguished the fire. ColIN THE TEMPLE OF JUSTICE, ARE MERE onization, as advocated by Elliot Cresson, and that TENANTS BY SUFFERANCE.' From this, coming non who tells us he is exiled (for what?) from his nat from a judge of the court, you may infer what has ive land, Dr. Sleigh, are determined that these dear been the condition of this city the last four days and nicus t orphans shall have no shelter here. Then the nights. My soul is pained, not that the mayor did not gob started away, passed down by Edward and Mary unsheathe the sword, call out the military, and open a Needle's. As they passed, it is said that a custom path to order through the heart's blood of thousandsthous ands, unawed and uncontrolled by the opposition the city in the crime of foul and inexcusable murder of m-oral or physical power, went up and down the city, but that the civil authorities of this far-famed city of work ing their will during the night, though I cannot brotherly love, and so many of its citizens, should har eart; that any further damage was done to property or bor in their hearts such a spirit of malignant, bitter ha ife on Friday night. The moral cowardice of the tred to the colored man-should shrink like cowards peac e men of the city was no less conspicuous than the before the brutal, blustering rage of southern kidnappers and robbers-should be the dupes of that scheme D uring the forenoon of this day, Saturday, groups of fraud and injustice, the Colonization Society-and

have been collected in various places, plotting destruc-tion: to public and private buildings. Our friends, the shrine of that spirit of slavery, that breathes noth-Jar nes Mott and Edward Needles, were particularly ing and can breathe nothing but the spirit of the botau thorities of this city may be termed the mob-the call slaveholders thieves and robbers in the city of Phil mi yor, JOHN SWIFT, the king of mobocrats. They had sworn to protect the citizens and the city. This I know every slaveholder of the south—every man that the sy might have done, without a resort to arms. The a sment any symptom of a mob appeared, had the professed minister or Christian, be he Legislator, Judge, a yor and his posse, with a sufficient number of friends, Governor or President, is a MAN-THIEF and a ROBto pod forth all clad in robes of peace, and armed with the BER. I say this not in defiance and bravado, but with es sistless power and energy of high moral daring, that a solemn conviction that it is true—that the slaveholder hall had been now standing, and this city had not been will never repent, never humble himself before his is South would have cowered before them. The men-tealers of the South, armed with bowie-knife and pistol, To the outraged slave and to me, his brother and fel in their moral degradation and meanness, would have low sufferer, the slaveholder who claims a right to trafquailed before the majesty of truth and forgiveness, fic in our bodies and souls-to use us as mere instru and the dignity and noble moral daring of their stern ments to his brutal lusts and love of dominion-D. D. rebukers. But the mayor and his posse did no such or L. L. D. though he be, is little else than a fiend in thing. Are they not perjured? John Swift demanded carnate. There is but one step further in human

promised to protect the hall. How did he redeem his Philadelphians, arouse yourselves! Now is the time promise? He made a courteous speech to the mob, for to free yourselves from the galling, infamous yoke faswhich they cheered him; he gracefully bowed to Sla- tened on your necks by southern kidnappers. Purify very and Colonization, bid the mob farewell for the your courts, and never again allow your brother, who night, and then the mob went at the work of destruc-on, assuring one another that the mayor was on their ried back to the land of chains and whips. There le, and lated the abolitionists as much as they did. stand the blackened walls of your Temple of Liberty, The mayor was recreant to his oath of office-not that a monument of southern insolence and tyranny over he did not resort to arms, and pour out the life's blood you. If the scenes of the last four days, occasioned of his fellow citizens like water, but that he used no purely by the dictation of southern kidnappers, will not me ans to prevent the mob, and no moral resistance to arouse you, then stoop your backs to the burden, kiss of the city into the power of kidnappers and their agents, let the tyrant set his foot upon your necks. But I may be traced to the mayor and his posse, because they know this outrage on your rights will arouse every nomight be we prevented the mob without bloodshed, but ble heart among you, and nerve you up to deeds of high did not. The civil authorities of Philadelphia have ap- and holy daring in behalf of crushed and bleeding hupeared to ) me as the willing tools of southern menstealers manity. You will now throw yourselves into the 'imand colo aizationists, in casting this city into the power minent, deadly breach, clad in the panoply of Christ,

the distribution of the city. We will burn down their half if cst.' No wonder. Is not Col. Johnson, of Va. a slave' solder? Is he not now in this city? Is not the by publishing a volume of 'Letters from the West Inmayor intimately connected with him? Are there not dies, by Sylvester Hovey, Professor in Amherst College many kidnapping ministers in this city, met in the Old—a work neither so explicit, nor so much in detail, as School General Assembly of a kidnapping, manstealing that of Thome and Kimball; but perhaps its statements church, with a slaveholder at their head? The wishes coming from one who avows himself eneither an aboli-of such men are not to be slighted by an unprincipled tionist nor a colonizationist, may have weight with those who seem to consider abolitionism conclusive evi-Hur aan government, based on violence! A magistrate dence of falsehood. Mr. Hovey agrees with Thome invest ed with discretionary power over life! Let no and Kimball in his representations of the result of the man, after this, talk of the protection of the sword. So West India experiment. Do not the following confes-

PREPARATION.

OBEDIENCE TO LAW.

rious mob, no moral efforts being made in our behalf- Lionel Smith, the Governor, the negroes are in a de the peace of God has been in some hearts. Some have plorably backward state '-' in point of intelligence,' been prepared to die non-resisting. Again I bless God, adds Hovey, 'and moral cultivation, much behind the that none have had, as yet, sufficient brute ferocity and other Islands', surely it is a possible and probable result

The following confessions I look upon as peculiarly important, coming from one not an abolitionist. They are put forth as three general principles, established by the experiment in the West Indies.

'Emancipation, instead of promoting a spirit of insur-

rethren and sisters of a darker skin than my own. At ed of partiality to abolition, of the condition of the colin Independent square. The meeting adjourned with-out doing any thing, because not called in a manner to out dwing any thing, because not called in a manner to suit the whims of the aremen, to meet at 8, P. M. in where they are burdened by oppressive laws, and blight-

ed by the presence of slavery. The West Indies give us a specimen of what they can and will become. Having quoted the evidence of Admiral Flenning, before the House of Commons, 'that he never sam a beggar in Hayti, Mr. Hovey remarks, speaking of the equality of the races :

FREE COLORED AND BLACK POPULATION. If from these (the slaves) we turn to the free cofor-ed and black population, we shall find still stronger ev-idence of natural equality. It consists in an advance-ment in knowledge and mental development, corres-ponding with their advancement in privileges. As a ment in knowledge and inclusion of metals in privileges. As a class, they are by no means so respectable as the whites. Some of them are more degraded than the slaves, but they can number many highly esteemed and valuable citizens. It speaks much in their favof, considering the prejudices of the planters, that in nearly every colony, they were admitted to the citi rights and privileges of the highest classes. They are found in the stations of mechanics, merchants and magistrates, also members of the Assemblies, and in all the wrofessions. the stations of mechanics, merchants and magistrates, also as members of the Assemblies, and in all the professions. A large proportion of the magistrates of the city of Kingston are colored and black men. Four members of the assembly are colored gentlemen. To one of whom, a well educated and highly respectable merchant of Kingston, I am indebted for many attentions. Some of them are men of wealth, though they are generally employed in the lower occupations of fife, where they obtain a mere competency. There are, however, fewer people who depend upon charity among them, than among the whites, by three to one. They are able to carry on a profitable trade in the various departments of industry, and successfully to compete, either in price or skill with white neadle who are according to carry on a profitable trade in the various departments of industry, and successfully to compete, either in price or skill, with white peeple, who are engaged in the same business. Some of the most respectable mechanies in Bridgetown and Kingston are negroes, who own large establishments and employ workmen of their own color.' p. 204.

To support this representation, Mr. Hovey quotes from a work entitled 'Christianity and slavery,' by Arch leacon Eliot of Barbadoes, as follows :

deacon Eliot of Barbadoes, as follows:

'The free blacks have, by their superior industry, driven the lower order of whites from almost every trade requiring skill and exertion. I believe that not one in twenty of the working shoemakers in Barbadoes is a white man. The working carpenters, masons, tailors, smiths, &c. are for the most part men of color, and this at a time when a large white population are in the lowest state of poverty, of wretchedness. In the application for casual charity, the number of white persons soliciting relief is far greater than that of free colored. The free black and colored inhabitants have always contributed, in their full proportion, to the parochial taxes for the support of the poor whites, while their own poor receive no parochial relief, but are supported by private contributions among the more wealthy of their own solor.'

Why should they not be the same here, when freed and protected by law? None need fear they will become a tax and burden on the charity of the whites.

SLAVEHOLDING HONOR. In the course of an animated ebate, last week, in Congress, upon the spurious Treaty with the Cherokees, Mr. Legare, of South Carling, said, admitting the fact that the Treaty was made with a power incompetent to make it on the part of the tribe, he wished to ask, whether the terms of the Treaty were illiberal-whether they had not got a good price or their lands, and a better country in exchange This Mr. Legare is one of the clite of 'southern chivalry.' and of course a highminded and honorable man ! What a sacred regard for justice and humanity is winced in his interrogations! It is of no consequence -it seems-whether the Cherokees are to be driven from their homes at the point of the bayonet, in order o propitiate the land-stealers of Georgia; whether they have given their sanction to any treaty for their reor not; whether they are protesting, in the most solemn and affecting language, against being co erced into a distant wilderness : provided they get what heir rapacious persecutors choose to consider a good price for their lands, they have no just cause of com laint! Atrocious logic!

SCORCHED OUT. It is said that Charles G. Finney. who formerly preached in the Chatham-street chapel, New York, and is now at Oberlin, styled Philadelphia the devil's great arm-chair, in which he rocks himself o perfect repose.' It is certain that the foul fiend has ately been disturbed in his slumbers in that city, and fairly scorched out of his easy-seat. He is bestirring himself mightily-and this is a cheering sign-for he nes down in great wrath, only when he knows that his time is short.

MURDER ADDED TO RIOT AND ARSON. The Philadel phia Daily Focus states that an aged colored woman fied on Saturday night, 19th ult. instantaneously, upon hearing the shouts of the mob in the neighborhood of where she resided, somewhere in Shippen street. She suffered considerably during the roots in Southwark a ew years ago, and supposing she would be massacred, the effect was so great upon her mind, that she expired almost without a groan. Every one, therefore, whe participated in the recent riot, or gave any countenance to it, is chargeable with the guilt of murder. It is a fearful thing to go with the multitude to do evil.

THEOLOGICAL DISCUSSIONS. OUR COFFESDO GA' is mistaken in supposing that the Liberator 'is open to theological discussion '-and therefore we must decline inserting his communications upon the Moral Law and the Sabbath. All that we have published, relating to either of these subjects, was extorted from us in self defence against the malignant attacks of the signers of the Clerical Protest. The occasion of this diversion from the grand object of our paper,—the abolition of American slavery,—having passed away, we are not disposed to renew a theological strife in our columns. 'Omega' can have his manuscripts.

It seems by the following article, that the planers of Barbadoes have fully determined on having their dwellings plundered and fired, their plantations made desolate, and their own throats cut, on the 1st of August next, by giving immediate emancipation to all their slaves-i. e. turning them all loose-on that day! Very shocking-especially as it is added that 'from all classes, there is a general expression of joy and congratulation,' in view of this approaching catastrophe!! Verily, the planters are tinctured with abolition in

Extract of a letter from Barbadoes to a commercial

Extract of a letter from Barbadoes to a commercial house in this city, dated 30th April.

'In my last, I alluded to the prospect that the slaves, apprentices in this Island, would all be made free on the approaching 1st of August. It is now reduced to a certainty that such will be the case. The Governor, in a special communication to the House of Assembly, some time since, recommended the measure in the most explicit terms. The executive council, on the 17th instant, came to an unanimous vote in favor of it, and set forth their reasons, as published in a paper which I send you herewith. Last of all, the House of Assembly, on the 24th inst. after having laboriously canvassed the whole Island to obtain possession of the views and feelings of their constituents, appointed a committee, with instructions to bring in a bill for the entire emancipation of all classes of slavery apprentices, on the first of 'instructions to bring in a bill for the entire emancipa-tion of all classes of slavery apprentices, on the first of August, 1838.' I doubt whether any measure ever passed in this Island has given such general satisfac-tion as this. I speak not of the apprentices themselves, of whom there are upwards of 80,000 to be restored to their 'unalienable rights,' but of merchants, planters, proprietors: from all classes there is a general expres-sion of joy and congratulation.'—New-Haven Herald.

Read the admirable letters on our last page, from those distinguished 'disturbers of the peace, and turners of the world upside down,' John Quincy Adams, Francis James, Gerrit Smith, Theodore D. Weld, and N. S. S. Beman. Will Liberty blush to own these men as among her worthiest advocates! Fail not to read, also, the speeches of young M'Cune Smith and the largency Lorgicy.

PORT-AU-PRINCE, May 5, 1838. The town is in commotion, from an attempt to assassinate Gen. Inginac on the morning of the 2d. The General was shot in his chamber by a ruffian, stated to have been sent express from Legane. The ball passed through his neck, coming out through his mouth, breaking his under jaw. A revolt, it is said, took place this morning at Legane. The National Guards are all under arms and great arms is manifested on all all under arms, and great anxiety is manifested on all sides. We hope, however, for a peaceable result. The wound of Gen. Inginac is supposed to be mortal. [He stands next in rank and office to President Boyer.]

NOTICE.

NOTICE.

THE FOURTH ANNUAL MEETING of the New Hampshire Anti-Slavery Society will be holden on Thursday the SEVENTH of June next, at ten o'clock forenoon, at the South Church in Concord. Every auxiliary society, it is hoped, will be fully represented. All abolitomists are invited to attend, and take a pert in the doings of the meeting. Several distinguished philanthropists of other states are expected to attend.

For the Liberator. On visiting the grace of a near and beloved friend I come to view the sacred spot, Where restest thou, departed one; To thee affection's tear is nought, The voice of grief an idle tone.

The storms of winter, wild and loud. Have spent their fury o'er thy head; New verdure crowns thy still abode, And flowers their sweetest fragrance shed

Yes, spring returns, but not to me, With gladsome smiles, and balmy breath; On all around, beneath, I see The image and the gloom of death.

The Son of God with anguish wept, Above the dark sepulchral stone, Beneath whose moss-grown bosom slept A friend, a Saviour's love could own. Then shall not one sad-stealing tear.

For thee, its secret fountain leave, Who slumberest where alike appear The tyrant and the tortured slave ? The infidel may flercely scorn

Affliction's ready sign to show;

But dark the bosom and forlorn, That cannot feel becoming wo. O grave insatiate! though thou hold, Within thy grasp, the mouldering dust-The spark immortal, uncontroll'd,

Shall mingle with the ransomed just. Lamented one ! my soul salutes Thy spirit with unconquer'd love-Affaction only deeper roots,

As time's swift currents onward move. If thou art of the countless throng, Who wear the snow-white robes on high, And ceaseless chant the sternal song

Of glory, praise and victory; Then why should sorrow crush the heart? Why sadness rest upon my brow?

Joy should abate the deep-felt smart, The breast with living rapture glow

O Thou, who only wounds to heal! Twas thine to call for what thou gave Then teach submission to thy will-Me from repining kindly save.

Grant me to catch the patriarch's faith, And mercy see in all thy ways; What else can gild the darksome path? The hopes of care-worn pilgrims raise?

Thy mercies speed the chastening blow, And cherished prospects early blight, To bring us at thy footstool low, Thou centre of all life and light.

Into thine all-sustaining band, My dearest, earthly trust I yield-Upon the glass-like sea to stand, With immortality revealed. Lynn, 5th mo. 1838.

From the Dedham Advertiser SPORTSMAN, SPARE THAT BIRD. A PARODY ON GEN. MORRIS'S SONG,

Woodman, spare that tree. Sportsman, spare that bird, On that old oaken bough; Its song my soul hath stirred, And I will save it now.

In my forefather's cot, I've listened to that lay; Then, sportsman, harm it not, But let it fly away. That sweet familiar song,

I still would gladly hear; It swells both clear and strong On my delighted ear; Through many a far off sky, It pours forth that sweet lay-I cannot see it die : Thy murderous purpose stay Look up to yonder tree;

There rocks its little nest-Young man, it must not be-Wound not its gentle breast, Upon that old oak tree, He carols forth his joy ; It once o'embadowed me When I was but a boy

O let that robin sing ! I listen to his lave. And memory seems to bring The scenes of other days. Go seek some other game, Thy sporting pouch to fill; Forbear thy deadly aim And let it warble still

From the Norfolk (Dedham) Advertiser. THE CAPTIVE'S HOPE. Afric! thou shalt be free,-The mandate has gone forth,-Thou shalt no longer be

A by-word on the earth. Captive ! lift up thine eyes ; See yonder dawning light, Which streaks the Northern skies, Amid the gloom of night:

It is no fitful ray. Gleaming athwart the heaven :-Ere it shall pass away, Thy fetters shall be riven

Dark clouds will skirt the sky, By angry tempests driven; Hoarse thunders pealing by, Break through the arch of heaven.

Yet, still that light shall rise Higher, and yet more high, And spread to Southern skies, And beam on every eye.

Afric! thou shalt be free! That day shall surely come :-The trump of jubilee

Shall call the exile home. From the American Daily Advertiser.

THE CHEROKEE. Must we leave our native land?-Falsely, cruelly beguiled-

Must we, poor heart-stricken band, Journey to a distant wild? White Man? see this lovely vale! Mark you mountains' lofty brow!

Lo! one universal wail. Forms their only echo now. Here, our infant footsteps strayed, All our boyish sports were here,

Here, beneath this forest shade, Manhood chased the bounding dear. Here, our peaceful hamlet rose,

Scene of all our early loves, Here, our Father's bones repose Shrouded in their native groves. Oh, how cruel memory brings,

Thronging to this burning brain, Thoughts, that every fibre wrings With the ceaseless throe of pain !

Aged Mother! dry that tear; Hush! Oh! hush, my weeping child; Coase my Wife that mute despair, Bo not drive Yazooma wild.

Oh ! that agonizing sob, How it makes my life-strings start? Twas the last convulsive the It has burst this aching heart. Camden, N. J. May 19th, 1838

> Let others sing of ruby wine, Sparkling on the festive board, Give me the pure, the crystal drink,

### MISCELLANEOUS.

[From the Pennsylvania Freeman.] OPENING OF THE HALL.

On the 14th, agreeably to public notice, the doors of the PENNSYLVANIA HALL were thrown open, and the spacious Saloon filled with one of the largest audiences ever assembled in this city. The President of the Association, DANIEL NEAL, took the chair at 10 o'clock.

WILLIAM DORSEY, from the Committee of Arrangements, made the following statement:-A number of individuals of all sects, and those of no sect,—of all parties, and those of no party—being desirous that the citizens of Philadelphia should possess a room, wherein the principles of Liberty and Equality of Civil Rights could be freely discussed, and the evils of slavery fearlessly portrayed, have erected this building which researches. ing, which we are now about to dedicate to Liberty and the Rights of Man. The total cost of the building will be about 40,000 dollars. This has been divided into two thousand shares of twenty dollars each. A majority of the stockholders are mechanics, or working men, and, (as is the case in almost every other good work,) a number are female.

and, (as is the case in almost every other good work,) a number are females.

The building is not to be used for Anti-Slavery purposes alone. It will be rented from time to time, in such portions as shall best suit applicants, for any purpose not of an immoral character. It is called 'Pennsylvania Hall,' in reference to the principles of Pennsylvania; and our Motto, like that of the commonwealth, is

'VIRTUE, LIBERTY, AND INDEPENDENCE.'

Letter of Hon. Francis James of the Senate of Pennsylvania HARRISBURG, Dec. 22d, 1837. Gentlemen,-I received your favor of the

18th inst. yesterday.

The acceptance of the invitation with which the Managers of the 'Pennsylvania Hall Association' have been pleased to honor me, circumstances, not within my control, oblige me respectfully to decline. But I do so with the kindest feelings toward the objects for which the building was erected, and to which it is to be dedicated.

My humble efforts have been uniformly directed to the maintenance of Freedom of Speech, and of the Press, as well as to the Rights of Man generally; and I rejoice to know that there least, one house within this great commonwealth, wherein those rights may be advo-

cated, free from interruption.

Please present my acknowledgments to the Managers of your Association, for the honor intended to be conferred upon me, and accept for yourselves and them assurances of my friend-

ship and regard. Very respectfully, FRANCIS JAMES Messrs. Saml. Webb, Committee. Wm. H. Scott.

Ретеввого, Dec. 26th, 1837.

Messrs. S. Webb and Wm. H. Scott. Much esteemed Friends,-Your favor of the 18th instant came to hand yesterday. I had, several days before, received the Extra of the itants of your city have grown sick of the sound National Enquirer, containing a very interesting account of the celebration in 'the Carpenter's Shop,' and my whole heart rejoiced in the noble enterprise of the stockholders and builders of the 'Pennsylvania Hall.' Long may this Hall farrago of abstractions. Others, what is the use stand to testify to the sacred regard for Human of commenting upoh self-evident truths? Oth Rights in which it originated, and to furnish ers-not a few-would kindle into indignation, rich gratifications of the mind to the lovers of and say, he is intermeddling with the peculiar

Free Discussion. agers is gratefully acknowledged by me. Such, a fanatic, he is an incendiary, he is an abolihowever, are my circumstances, and so pressing tionist? he is attacking the rights of the States, are the demands on my time, that I cannot ac- he is provoking the people of the south, and cept the invitation 'to deliver an address' on the Lord have mercy upon us, they will dissolve occasion of the opening of the Hall. Be assur- the Union! rejoice to be with you-with the friends of the Freedom of Speech, and of sure-all this I have heard before, and shall cherished humanity—on that interesting occa-sion—but under the claims of my business to ing, a native citizen of Philadelphia should

I am, with great regard, your friend,

Legislature. GETTYSBURG, May 4th, 1838.

Gentlemen,—I have delayed answering your come to teach us the doctrine of inalienable letter of the 10th of December last, until this rights? Have we so far degenerated from the time, that I might be able to decide with cer- virtues of our fathers, that we must go to Plytainty, whether I could comply with your invi- mouth for our political creed? Have we no natation, to be present at the opening of the tive sons of our own city, capable of explaining Pennsylvania Hall for the Free Discussion of to us the principles of human liberty, as well Liberty and equality of Civil Rights, and the evils of slavery.'

My true-hearted friends, I should have no

casion. I know of no spectacle, which it would inquiries. give me greater pleasure to witness, than the dedication of a Temple of Liberty. Your obwill not always be oppressed.

that Constitution which contradicts the vital you shall open it, and wait for the appointed principles of our Declaration of Independence. time: it will surely come. I will bow down to no Deity, however worshipped by professing christians, however dignified devoted to free discussion, could I speak to them by the name of Goddess of Liberty, whose footstool is the crashed necks of groaning millions, them great offence. This would be impossible. rant's lash, and the cries of his tortured victims.

Very respectfully, Your obedient servant. THADDEUS STEVENS. Samuel Webb and others, Committee.

New York, Jan. 3d. 1838.

Messrs. S. Webb and Wm. H. Scott: My dear friends,-I thank you for your kind letter, inviting me, in the name of the Managers of the Pennsylvania Hall Association, to deliver an address at the opening of the Pennsylvania

Hall for free discussion.
It is now a year and a half since I have been prevented from speaking in public, by an affection of the throat, and there is little prospect that I shall be able to do so for months or years, or perhaps ever again with impunity. Under ese circumstances, it is due to the committee appointment.

crated to free discussion and equal rights.

Pennsylvania Hall may be free indeed.

The empty name is every where,—free government, free men, free speech, free people, free

In relation to the invitation which you have schools, and free churches. Hollow counter- given me, to make an address at the opening of and its million echoes are hisses and jeers even have conferred upon me. I accept of the ap-from the earth's ends. FREE! Blot it out. the signs of things. The substance shall endeavor to fulfil it. has gone! Let fools and madmen clutch at The husk must rustle the more when the kernel and the ear are gone! Rome's loudest shout for liberty was when she mur-dered it, and drowned its death-shrieks in her parce huzzas. She never taised her hands so letter, informing me of the arrangements made less!

high as to swear allegiance to freedom, as when gave the death-stab, and madly leaped upon its corpse! and her most delirious dance was among the clods her hands had cast upon its coffin! FREE! The word and sound are omnipresent masks and mockers! An impious unless they stand for free Lynch law, and free murder, for they are free.

Where are the murderers of Lovejoy ?-'Free;'-going at large with law for a volun-teer escort, holding up their bloody hands along the streets of Alton, and telling how they killed him-their lives virtually insured by the official endorsement of the highest legal officer in the But, I'll hold—the times demand brief state. speech, but mighty deeds. On, my brethren! uprear your temple !

Your brother in the sacred strife for all. THEODORE D. WELD

The following letter from Ex. PRESIDENT Adams was received with much applause: WASHINGTON, 19th Jnn. 1838

Samuel Webb and Wm. H. Scott, Philadelphia: My respected friends-I learnt with great sat-isfaction, by your letter of the 18th of last month, that the Pennsylvania Hall Association have erected a large building in your city, wherein liberty and equality of civil rights can be freely discussed, and the evils of slavery fearlessly portrayed.

The right of discussion upon slavery, and an indefinite extent of topics connected with it, is banished from one half the States of this Union. It is suspended in both houses of Congressopened and closed at the pleasure of the slave representation: opened for the promulgation of nullification sophistry; closed against the question, WHAT IS SLAVERY? at the sound of which, the walls of the capitol staggered like a drunken man!

For this suppression of the freedom of speech, of the freedom of the press, and of the right of petition, the people of the rece States of this Union (by which I mean the people of the nonslaveholding States) are responsible, and the people of Pennsylvania most of all.

Of this responsibility, I say it with a pang sharper than language can express, the city of Philadelphia must take to herself the largest share. And this consideration would compel me to decline the invitation with which the managers of the Association have henored me. to deliver an address at the opening of the Hall, were it otherwise in my power, as it probably will not be, to attend at the time proposed.

My friends, I have a long-standing, high, respectful, and affectionate attachment to the city of Philadelphia, and its inhabitants. It dates from the day of the Declaration of Independence. and if I were to address them on the opening of your Hall, I should comment upon some of its elf-evident truths.

Free Discussion.

The honor done me by your Board of ManWhat's that to him? What's that to us? He's

All this I could hear and endure with compo my time, I find it very difficult to leave home. rise, and say, What right have you, sir, to come here, and dogmatize with us u pon the rights of freedom, and the duties of freemen? Is not this the city of William Penn, and do you come Letter of Hon. Thaddens Stevens, of the State here to lecture us upon the freedom of conscience? Is not this the city whence issued the Declaration of Independence ? And do you

I regret that I cannot be with you on that oc- answer, satisfactory to myself, to give to such

ject should meet with the approbation of every its unrestrained exercise. I know that the peo-freeman. It will meet with the approbation of ple of Philadelphia need a voice as of one from every man, who respects the rights of others, as the wilderness, to rally them to the standard of much as he loves his own. Interest, fashion, human rights, but that voice must come from false religion, and tyranny, may triumph for a among themselves. If there is not one native, while, and rob man of his inalienable rights: I say not of Pennsylvania, but of the city of but the people cannot always be deceived, and Philadelphia, who dares to tell you the truth in tones that shall reach to the sepulchres of the ims his prey by virtue of dead, lock up your Hall on the same day that

But while it remains unchanged, it must be I must apologize to you even for writing to supported. If his heart exacts the fulfilment of you with so much freedom. I hope it may be the cruel bond, let him take the pound of flesh, without offence, for to avoid that is precisely but not one drop of blood. This we must yield my reason for declining to deliver the address to existing laws, not to our sense of justice. I which you invite. Nothing could delight me can never acknowledge the right of slavery, more than to address the inhabitants of Phila-

and who rejoices in the resoundings of the ty- It would have been perhaps more discreet to answer that, independent of all other considera-tions, my detention here in the discharge of indispensable duties, would, in all probability, preclude the possibility of my engaging to visit Philadelphia at the indicated time. I shall therefore request you to accept that as my answer, and to consider the remnant of this only as a testimonial of my respectful sensibility to your invitation, and of my fervent wishes that the Pennsylvania Hall may fulfil its destination, by demonstrative proof, that freedom of speech in the city of Penn shall no longer be

AN ABSTRACTION I am faithfully your friend, JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

TROY, N. Y., January 8th, 1838. Respected Friends,-Your letter on the subject of the Pennsylvania Hall, was received and to the cause, respectfully, to decline your some days since, but owing to engagements, I could not well reply to it till this morning. I exult in the erection of your 'Temple of need hardly say, that I feel a deep interest in Freedom,' and the more, as it is the first and your movements. I trust the spirit of old Pennsonly one in a republic of fifteen millions, conse-sylvania is awaking from its slumbers, and will make itself known through all this republic. For years, they have been banished from our It has been a matter of deep regret, that no halls of legislation and of justice, from our place among you has been open to free discu schurches and our pulpits. It is befitting, that sion. Yours is the last city in the Union where the city of Benezet and Franklin should be the this fact ought to exist. And I do rejoice, that first to open an asylum, where the hunted ex-iles may find a home. God grant that your away this reproach. I trust the whole country. as well as your city, will feel the influence of

FREE! It is the climax of irony, the Hall, I feel much gratified by the favor you

Most respectfully yours, NATHAN S. S. BEMAN.

TROY, N. Y., April 12th, 1838. My Respected Friends,-I received your kin d. for opening the Pennsylvania Hall, some time since, and have been waiting for more light in regard to the will of Providence respecting my ton on Tuesday, in reference to the horrors of the slave trade.—The Duke of Wellington on Tuesday, in reference to the horrors of the slave trade, declared that he had been authorized to state, and important era in your city. When I accepted your appointment, I had no doubt but I could their irons upon them; that a number of each swith their irons upon them; that a number of each swith their irons upon them.

the painful task of advising you of the fact. I know you will feel a disappointment in this matter, but I do assure you it should be otherwise, if it were in my power. My own heart is with you; my best efforts in the cause of freedom and in favor of the oppressed, should be made on that occasion, had I strength to embark in this truly beneficent work. But Providence has decided otherwise, and it is my duty to submit. May all these matters be directed for good, and our very disappointments serve to advance the cause. As to your enterprise, it is advance the cause. As to your enterprise, it is a noble one. It was called for, and I trust it will prosper. We cannot sell the rights of conscience, the freedom of speech, and the liberty of the press. We cannot forbear to express our abhortence of chains and express our abhortence of chains and express our appropriate the cause. Other national abolition whig candidate to the Presidence, which is a candidate to the Presidence, and the application of Floridate to express the candidate to the Presidence, and the application of Floridate to a candidate to the Presidence, and the application of Floridate to a candidate to the Presidence, and the application of Floridate to a candidate to the Presidence, and the application of Floridate to a candidate to the Presidence, and the application of Floridate to the application of Floridate to the Presidence and the application of Floridate to t abhorrence of chains and stripes; and should we do it, the very stones would cry out. I re-

With deep and heartfelt sympathy in your novements, and with the most cordial and peronal regard, I am yours truly,

land of Christianity? But if the charters of

NATHAN S. S. BEMAN.

that I will fight the battle of Liberty, as long as have a shot in the locker. Of course, I will Vicksaure is suffering by her own Lynching system do what you require. Yours truly.

DAVID PAUL BROWN. S. Webb, and Wm. A. Scott, Esqs.

Immediately upon the reading of this, David

Paul Brown stepped upon the stage, and amidst the cheers of the immense audience, said, 'And I am here to redeem my pledge!' His address was an able and eloquent vindication of the great principles of civil and personal liberty.

We cannot but regret, however, that he should have injured the effect of his able production, by attempting to point out a plan for the gradual abolition of slavery, and by advancing sentiments which, to say the least of them, were manifestly which, to say the least of them, were manifestly nconsistent with others far more liberal and praiseworthy in the same address.

On the 15th, letters were read from Frederick Graves, of Alton, Ill.; Hon. Thomas Morris, States Senator from Ohio; Hon. Wm. and \$2000. A. Graves, of Alton, Ill.; Hon. Thomas Morris, Slade, of the House of Representatives, and other gentlemen. A Poetical Address, on the occasion of the opening of a Hall for Free Dis-cussion, was read, and was followed by a speech custom. The perpetrators are all in juil for trial. No y Lewis C. Gunn, on the subject of Free Dis-Wrongs—an affecting and eloquent appeal, in the midst of which a letter from the chief of the quors by retail, is constitutional.—Boston Post. ussion, and by C. C. Burleigh, on that of Indian Cherokees, John Ross, to the Hall Association, was read. He was followed by ALVAN STEWART, Esq., who gave a painfully interesting sketch sina, Palermo, Naples, Leghorn, Minorca, and Malta, Seminole war, and of its connection with are all Bostonians y. William L. Garrison being loudly for, came forward, and in a brief but imcalled for, came forward, and in a brief but immanufactured in Sandwich, N. H. the present year
persister manner, alluded to the address at the
opening of the Hall, and while he spoke in
terms of the warmest enlower of some portions terms of the warmest eulogy of some portions of it, commented with great severity upon its from Liverpool April 14, for Quebec, struck on the inconsistency and doctrinal unsoundness. In West Hoyle the 16th, and was lost, with all on board. the course of his remarks, he made an allusion which called up Dr. Sleigh, the lecturer against Infidelity, and a brief debate took place, in which British steam packet Flamer, on the passage to Jamai-Garrison, Burleigh, and Stewart participated. ca, and sent into Havana. The speech of the latter gentleman was a fine burst of eloquence, to which the great audience

Yesterday afternoon, Alvan Stewart made his closing speech, in the presence of an im-

mense auditory.

Thus has ended the Dedication of Pennsylania Hall to Liberty and the Rights of Man. Long may that Hall stand the pride and orna ment of the city of Penn. It will yet be prize by her citizens more highly than Fancuil Hall is by the Bostomans. That was erected to secure the rights of a part of the communitythis is sacred to the rights of ALL.

BURNING OF THE HALL.

The Philadelphia Ledger says that it has information from an authentic source, which will lead to the conclusion that the Mayor and Sheriff were too great cowards to interfere with the mob at the late riot in that city. We can hardly doubt that if the Mayor and the Sheriff, with a posse of constables well armed, provided militia could not at the moment be procured, had made their appearance during the riot, and loudly called on all good citizens to assist in keeping the peace of the city, that they would have found efficient supporters from among the spectators who were present—and this outrage, so disgraceful to the 'city of Brotherly Love,' besture of affairs, the commencement of PREEDOM'S BURNING OF THE HALL.

disgraceful to the 'city of Brotherly Love,' would not have occurred.

The Pennsylvanian states that in the outset, the active rioters were neither numerous nor resolute—that feeble attacks were made at first, till the cheers of the mob inspirited the assnilants—but that when the street gas lamp which shown upon them was extinguished, and the word fire began to be bandied about, they took courage, and proceeded, as has already been detailed. Some difficulty was apparently experiments—but has the were present described. In the present west-become identified. In the present desture of affairs, the commencement of 'FREEDOM'S ECHO' has been contemplated. It will maintain the equal and inalienable rights of all men—will plead for the innocent, but oppressed and down-trod len slave—will support. Republican freedom—assert the right of the innocent, but oppressed and down-trod len slave—will support. Republican freedom—assert the right of the innocent, but oppressed and down-trod len slave—will support Republican freedom—assert the right of the innocent, but oppressed and down-trod len slave—will support Republican freedom—assert the right of the innocent, but oppressed and down-trod len slave—will support Republican freedom—assert the right of the innocent, but oppressed and down-trod len slave—will support Republican freedom—assert the right of the innocent, but oppressed and down-trod len slave—will support Republican freedom—assert the right of the innocent, but oppressed and down-trod len slave—will support Republican freedom—assert the right of the innocent, but oppressed and down-trod len slave—will support the innocent, but oppressed and down-trod len slave—will support the innocent, but oppressed and down-trod len slave—will support Republican freedom—assert the right of the innocent, but oppressed and down-trod len slave—will support Republican freedom—assert the right of the innocent, but oppressed and down-trod len slave—will support Republican freedom—assert the right of the innocent, but oppressed and dow

DEFERRED ARTICLES.

your appointment, I had no doubt but I could be with you, and perform the part assigned me. Indeed, I felt highly honored in your choice, and my feelings were deeply enlisted. But since the early part of February, my health has been much impaired, and is at this time very precarious. Such are my deep convictions as to my own inability to fulfil the high duties which have been kindly assigned me by the committee, that I ought no longer to postpone the painful task of advising you of the fact. I know you will feel a disappointment in this

CONGRESS.

Friday, May 11. friday, May 11.

Friday, May 11.

In the Senate. Memorials and remonstrances from individuals in New York, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, and New Jersey, against the execution of the treaty with the dictation of those who declare in high places that it is a wise and holy institution, and that it shall be perpetual. What a contest is this to be waged in a land of republicanism, and a land of Christianity? But if the charters of

these two systems—the Declaration of Inde-pendence and the Bible—are permitted to speak, how certain it is that the rights of man will be Pastoral Duties in the Newton (Baptist) Theological Institution, died yesterday afternoon (9th inst.) at his residence at Newton, of the varioloid. He had just returned from New York, where he had been to attend the anniversaries of various religious and benevolent societies, and where it is supposed he contracted the

NATHAN S. S. BEMAN.

December 25th, 1837.

Dear Sirs,—I have just returned from New found him in bed, and when they approached to drag found him in bed, and when they approached him in bed, and when th

York, which must account to you for not having earlier answered your letter of the 18th, on the subject of delivering the first address in the Pennsylvania Hall. By the first address, I presume you mean a dedicatory address.

For some time past, I have invariably declined applications that might be calculated to take any portion of my time from my profession. But I have always said, and now say again, that I will fight the battle of Liberty, as long as form, which is the constant of the currency—it says, "The Mississippi from the deranged state of the currency—it says, "The Mississippi from the deranged state of the currency—it says, "The Mississippi from the deranged state of the currency—it says, "The Mississippi from the deranged state of the currency—it says, "The Mississippi from the deranged state of the currency—it says, "The Mississippi from the deranged state of the currency—it says, "The Mississippi from the deranged state of the currency—it says, "The Mississippi from the deranged state of the currency—it says, "The Mississippi from the deranged state of the currency—it says, "The Mississippi from the deranged state of the currency—it says, "The Mississippi from the deranged state of the currency—it says, "The Mississippi from the deranged state of the currency—it says, "The Mississippi from the deranged state of the currency—it says, "The Mississippi from the deranged state of the currency—it says, "The Mississippi from the deranged state of the currency—it says, "The Mississippi from the deranged state of the currency—it says, "The Mississippi from the deranged state of the currency—it says, "The Mississippi from the deranged state of the currency—it says, "The Mississippi from the deranged state of the currency—it says, "The Mississippi from the deranged state of the currency—it says, "The Mississippi from the deranged state of the currency—it says, "The Mississippi from the deranged state of the currency—it says, "The Mississippi from the deranged state of the currency—it says, "The Mississippi f

Individuals—blacklegs, so called—are firing the city in revenge for the outrages committed on their friends by Lynching. One individual sufferer by a late steam boat disaster, acknowledged just before his death, that he was one of the incendiaries who lately set fire to that city, which is now kept in a constant

of four negro children, by an avalanche of earth falling

Mr. William Comer, an overseer of Mr. Webster, of Rockingham county, N. C., was foully murdered on the tion. The perpetrators are all in jail for trial doubt that overseer was a cruel monster. The Supreme Judicial Court have decided that the

Upwards of 30,000 lbs. of maple sugar have been

The British ship Athabaska, Nesfield, which sailed

TO COLORED AMERICANS.

To Colored Americans.

To Colored Americans.

To Colored Americans.

Friends—The Philadelphia Association for the Moral and Mental Improvement of the People of Color, being desirous of increasing the efforts necessary for carrying forward the moral and mental elevation of the people of color, being desirous of increasing the efforts necessary for carrying forward the moral and mental elevation of the people of color, being desirous of increasing the efforts necessary for carrying forward the moral and mental elevation of the people of color, will hold their Annual Council in Philadelphia, on the First Monday in June next. The Trustees, Wardens or Vestrymen, of the several colored congregations throughout the Union, whose constituted appointment makes them the guardians of the morality of their people, are particularly requested to send delegates of their respective congregations to said Council. Association, and the Literary, Charitable, and Beneficial Societies, are requested to send delegates to the ensuing Council, any number not exceeding five. Female Societies who have male directors, are requested to send their directors as delegates. The education of the People of Color, being and Mental Improvement of the People of Color, being and Mental Improvement of the People of Color, being and Mental Improvement of the People of Color, being and Mental Improvement of the People of Color, being and Mental Improvement of the People of Color, being and Mental Improvement of the People of Color, being and Mental Improvement of the People of Color, being and Mental Improvement of the People of Color, being and Mental Improvement of the People of Color, being and Mental Improvement of the People of Color, being and Mental Improvement of the People of Color, being and Mental Improvement of the People of Color, being and Mental Improvement of the People of Color, being and Mental Improvement of the People of Color, being and Mental Improvement of the People of Color, being and Mental Improvement of the People of Color, b of social intercourse

By order of the Association. Papers friendly to the above, are requested to copy May 10, 183

PROSPECTUS OF

FREEDOM'S ECHO, AND ADVOCATE OF EQUAL RIGHTS.

It is proposed to publish at Jackson, Jackson county, Michigan, a paper bearing the above title, and devoted to the discussion of the Abolition of American Slavery. A crisis has approached on the subject of involuntary servitude in these United States, consequent upon an exposure of its enormities and discussion upon the best

courage, and proceeded, as has already been detailed. Some difficulty was apparently experienced in firing the building—but wherever flashes appeared, they were greeted with shouts. Impunity was guaranteed by the absence of police.

without it, our hands must falter.

The Echo will be published by an association of gentlemen, and edited by J. C. Burkell. It will be published weekly on a medium sheet, of good paper and new type, and issued to subscribers for \$2.00 per annum, payable on the receipt of the first number. The type, press and materials are now ready, and we shall commence publication so soon as we can receive suffi-Awret. The lives lost by the explosion of the cient encouragement to warrant us in the undertaking.

Steamer Oronoko are now computed at an hundred and All letters on business, etc. may be directed (postage) paid) to the Editor.



DR. THOMAS BARNES. SURGEON DENTIST, 25 HOWARD STREET, BOSTON.

not acquainted with dentistry can dentistry can dentistry

them. They are far supernor to any manufactured is un country, especially those made in Boston, and set at the mouse price of \$10 or \$20 apiece.

Dr. Barnos has practiced Dentistry in this case for twenty, and he flatters himself that he long exprises, as well as his knowledges of the French method of entire Test as taught by the celebrated Dr. Morongray.

as taught by the celebrated Dr. Morongray of Paris will be sufficient recommendation to the clittons of Boston and its vicinity. He is of the opinion that it is at the grater is portance to persons employing Pentitis that the grater is portance to persons employing Pentitis that they should apply the portance to persons employing Pentitis that the prefer the portance of the price of t e art. ens may be seen at his office, 25 Howard Street

TERMS — Whole sets on gold plate with springs som Half sets, 350. Blocks on gold plate, 85 each. Prox Test \$3,00. Loading, \$1,50. Cleaning, \$2,01. Extracting 80 as 

> FREE LABOR STORE. N. West corner of Arch and Fifth Street

PHILADELPHIA. THE SUBSCRIBER has just received a supply free Labor Cotton Goods, of the following description 200 ps. 4-4 Unbleached Muslin :

200 ps. 4.4 Unbleached Mushn;
100 " 7-8 Bleached do;
50 " 4-4 Apron Check;
50 " 4-4 Domestic Gingham;
25 " 8-4 Table Daper, Bleached & Unbleached;
200 " Calicoes;
20 " Twilled Mushins;

200 "Calicoes T 200 "Twilled Muslins; 50 "3-4 Unbleached Sheeting de 20 "Stout Canton Flannel; 300 lb. Wick Yarn;

500 " Cotton Laps; 200 " Knitting Cotton, bleached, unbleached & man.

2 doz. do do Drawers;

Also a great variety of Silk, Linen and Wooley goods, which will be sold wholesale and retail P. S. Orders from a distance punctually attended

INTERESTING WORK ALTON TRIALS of Winthrop S. Gilman, who indicted with Enoch Long, Amos B. Roff, Geo. H. worth, Geo. H. Whitney, William Harned, Johns, N. James Morss, Jr., Henry Tanner, Royat Weller, Regery, and Thaddeus B. Hurlbut; for the cnu Riot, committed on the night of the 7th of, 1837, while engaged in defending a printing an attack made on it at that time, by an ar Written out from notes of the trial, taken at by a Men. err of the Bar of the Alton Munic Also, the trial of John Solomon, Levi Palmer Beall, Josiah Nutter, Jacob Smith, David Eu liam Carr, and James M. Rock, indicted with Jennings, Solomon Morgan, and Frederick Br for a riot committed in Alton, on the night of the ONOvember, 1837, in unlawfully and forcibly en the Warehouse of GODFREY, GILMAN & Co., and up and destroying a printing press. Writtenotes taken at the time of trial, by William 8 a Member of the Bar of the Alton Munici The work contains a lithographic view of t

attacking the warehouse of Godfrey, Gilman For sale at 25, Cornhill. Price, 50 cts. May

YOUTH'S CABINET. Published by Isaac Knapp, 25 Cornula,
DTERMS—\$1 per annun in advance—or,
not paid within three months. Each number co
a handsome wood engraving. Corrests of
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and preparation of unrefined Sugar.—Mary
Prison sketch—The Decline of Life—Credit, its
the lawares of a Newsymper. Beading. a in the language of a Newspaper—Reading, a to to be cultivated in early life—Filial duties, feel wards Parents—Schools, being extracts from & Thome's Journal of Tour in West Indies-Simeon's Sayings—Instruments of War, when my
they be destroyed—Brothers and Sisters—The web
regulated Family—Heaven—Little Children—One thing
Certain—A Precious Thought—William Weollisers—
Each moment, when to be improved—Miscellaneous
Selections—Poetry—Dictionary.
The Cabinet is edited by one of our most popula
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